The Bombay Gazette.

No. 6,890.—New Series. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, MARCH 8, 1871. Annual Subscription in Advance...Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year, in advance delivered in Town .....Rs. 52 0
" including postage..... " 72 0
For half year in advance, delivered in Town ..... " 28 0
" including postage ..... " 38 0
For three months' advance, delivered in Town... " 16 0
" including postage ..... " 21 0
For one month, delivered in Town..... " 6 0
" including postage..... " 7 12
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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under
First insertion.....Rs. 5 0
Second Ditto ..... " 2 8
Third Ditto ..... " 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions ..... " 0 2½ As.

per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ..... 8 As. per line.
Second Ditto ..... 4½ " "
Third and succeeding..... 2½ " "
In the Native Languages, double the above.
Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Saturday, the 11th March, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. MOOLTAN, (2,357 tons, and 450 H. P.), Captain G. J. Randt, Will leave for Suez as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Brindisi, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Venice, Odessa, Genoa, Naples, and Havre, Liverpool or London.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail or by Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon before 10 A.M. on the day of the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

BRINDISI ROUTE.

The Company's Steamers now run to and from Brindisi instead of Marseilles.

REDUCED PARCEL RATES.

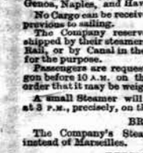
A considerable REDUCTION has been made in the TARIFF of CHARGES for SMALL PARCELS to ENGLAND, &c., particulars of which can be learnt on application at this Office.

Parcels will in future be received up to noon on the day of sailing.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay,
4th March 1871.

STEAM TO CEYLON, CHINA, A



THE MONGOLIA, (2,500 H.P., Captain E. Barlow, will be despatched for the above Ports on THURSDAY, the 16th March, leaving Mazagon noon on that day, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras, Calcutta and Australia.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before 11 A.M. on Tuesday, the 14th instant.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay,
2nd March 1871.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH RUSSIA.

(Via Suez Canal.)

THE Russian Steam Navigation, Trading and Odessa Railway Company have established a REGULAR SERVICE between ODESSA and BOMBAY, and take Cargo to Odessa, Trieste, Genoa, Marseilles, and all other Continental Ports, as well as to London and Liverpool.

In accordance with the above, the Steam Ship NACHIMOFF, 400 Horse Power, 2,210 tons, Captain Greeke, will be despatched from here on or about the 1st of April.

Parcels for the Passenger Service will be published after that date. For Freight or Passage apply to

Messrs. Tourle, Touche, & Co., Agents,
Russian Steam Navigation, Trading, & Odessa Railway Company,
21st February 1871.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY,

(Via Suez Canal).

THE ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. Rubattino & Co. have established a regular service between GENOA and BOMBAY, by a monthly line of steamers (via the Suez Canal), leaving

GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month,

And calling at the following intermediate stations, viz :—

On the Outward voyage at Leghorn, Naples, Messina, Port Said, Suez, and Aden; on the Homeward voyage at the undermentioned ports.

PASSENGER RATES,

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
To Aden	£22	£15	£8	Without Food.
Suez	36	22	8	
Port Said	38	24	9	
Alexandria	39	25	9-10	
Messina	45	32	12	
Naples	47	33	13	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles with transhipment at Genoa	52	35	14-10	

Including Wines at Table.

Children under 3 years, free of charge.

Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Independent of this (Indian) line, the Company run Mail Steamers, under contract with the Italian Government, on the 7th, 17th, and 27th of each month, from ALEXANDRIA to GENOA, touching likewise at Messini, Naples, and Leghorn.

Passengers by this Company's Steamers are allowed to break their voyage at any of the above named ports, and may resume it at pleasure by any of the Company's vessels.

Passengers returning within 6 months of their departure from Bombay by the Steamers of the Company are entitled to a reduction of 20 per cent. on the Return Fare.

Berths may be secured in advance by depositing half the amount of Passage Money.

In accordance with the above, the undermentioned Steamers are fixed to leave Bombay as follows :—

PERSIA, on SATURDAY, 1st of April.
INDIA, on MONDAY, 1st of May.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 10th February 1871.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company intends to despatch every month a Steamer from TRIESTE to BOMBAY and *vice versa*.

The SPHINX, 1,400 Tons, will be despatched from Bombay about the 28th March, and the APIS, 1,400 Tons, about the 1st May. These Steamers have limited accommodation for a small number of Passengers. The rates for Cabin Passengers include food and table wine transit through Egypt, and free conveyance of 3 cwt. luggage. For Baggage in excess £4 per Ton is charged.

PASSENGER RATES FROM BOMBAY :

	Cabin.	Deck with Food.
To Aden	£16	£ 7-13
To Suez	£28	£13- 7
To Port Said	£30	£14- 6
To Trieste	£40	£19- 0

Cargo taken for Trieste, also for Venice, Constantinople, and Odessa, Aden, Egypt, England and the Continent generally.

There is also a weekly service by MAIL STEAMERS between Alexandria and Trieste, and *vice versa*, in conjunction with the P. & O. Co.'s Mail Steamers to and from Suez. The Austrian Lloyd's Mail Steamers leave Alexandria direct for Trieste immediately after the arrival of the Bombay and Calcutta Mails from Suez. The distance between Alexandria and Trieste is 200 miles shorter than that between Alexandria and Marseilles, and the voyage to Trieste is much more agreeable, it being a coasting trip full of variety of beautiful scenery from the Island of Corfu to the Port of Trieste. The passage occupies only 4½ or 5 days, and the Company's best Steamers are employed on this Line, which are built expressly for this service, with special regard to the accommodation and comfort of passengers, and have each an experienced Surgeon on board. At Trieste the traveller to England has an extensive choice of picturesque routes, affording routes, occupying from three days six hours to five days to London, at an expense varying from £7 to £13.

Passengers by the P. & O. Co.'s steamers to Suez can have their baggage forwarded by that Company's steamers from Alexandria to Southampton, at a charge of 10s. per cwt., for the regulated allowance of 3 cwt., and of 2s. per cwt. for ex-ss weight, (both exclusive of transit through Egypt), to which the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Suez will attend.

The undersigned grants also passage tickets for the steamers plying between Alexandria and Trieste, and for the railway between Suez and Alexandria.

PASSENGER RATES from ALEXANDRIA to TRIESTE.

First Class.....£13 | Second Class .....£9.

Children under 10 years at Half Fare; under 2 years, Free.

Reduced Fares for Families, consisting of not less than 3 adult members travelling together :—First Class, £10-16 per head; Second Class, £7-10 per head.

Personal Baggage allowed First : 1st Class 200 lbs., 2nd Class 150 lbs., overweight 10s. per 100 lbs.

Railway tickets, from SUEZ, to ALEXANDRIA, with all the privileges of passengers by the P. & O. Co.:—First Class, £3; Second Class, £2. Children over 3 and under 10 years of Half Fare. Free Baggage 1st Class 3 cwt., 2nd Class 200 lbs., overweight 7s. per cwt.

In conjunction with the Austrian Lloyd, Cargo for Trieste and Venice can be booked through from Bombay by the P. & O. Co., and the Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Co., and via Bombay from the various ports touched at by the steamers of the British India Steam Navigation Company.

TRANSHIPMENT SERVICE AT PORT SAID.

GOODS for Trieste, Venice, Odessa, and Ports on the Syrian, Turkish and Greek Coasts, shipped by Steamers under any Flag whatever from Japanese, Chinese and Indian Ports bound to Mediterranean or British Ports, via Suez Canal, are received and transhipped by the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Port Said, and forwarded to their destination by the Company's regular lines of Steamers.

For further particulars, and for freight and passage apply to the Agency of the Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

A. C. GUMPERT, Manager.

Bombay, 2, Ash Lane, 20th February 1871.

SHIPPING.

BRINDISI ROUTE.

ADRIATICO ORIENTALE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are prepared to issue THROUGH TICKETS from SUEZ to BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, NAPLES, ROME, BOLOGNA, FLORENCE, TURIN, SUSA, VERONA, CAMERLATA, MILAN.

Steamers leave Alexandria on the arrival of the Mail from Bombay.

The passage from Alexandria to Brindisi occupies only three days, and the through journey to London about 140 hours, making a saving over other routes of about 48 hours.

On arrival of the weekly fast Steamer from Alexandria, carrying the Bepp-cement-ry Indian Mail, an Express Train is run from Brindisi by the South Italian Railway en route for London, via Ancona, Bologna, Munich, Cologne, Ostend and Dover.

RATES OF FARE FROM SUEZ, INCLUDING TRANSIT THROUGH EGYPT.

1st Class. 2nd Class.	1st Class. 2nd Class.
To BRINDISI ...Rs. 140 Rs. 100	To ROME ...Rs. 153 Rs. 109-8
" VENICE.....Rs. 158 Rs. 108	" MUNICH..Rs. 208 Rs. 153-0

For rates to other towns apply to

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.,
Bombay, 11th January 1871. Agents.

THE S. S. SINGAPORE will sail for LIVERPOOL, via the Suez Canal, on THURSDAY, the 23rd instant. This Steamer has just arrived after one of the fastest passages from London to Bombay on record. She is of 2,223 tons gross register, has Engines of 200 Horse-power nominal, and has excellent accommodation for First and Second Class Passengers.

The rates for passage are as follows :—
£50 A.G. First Class Passage to Liverpool.
£30 for a Second " " } Exclusive of Wines.
£20 for a First " " Sugs.

The Singapore carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

A plan of her Cabins can be seen at our Office.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents s. s. Singapore.

STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—Steam Ferry Boats will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders:—

Fares from Bombay to

Class.	Rewas.	Dhurumbur.	Oorun.	Hog Island.	Oolwa.
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
First Class	2 0	3 0	2 0	3 0	3 0
Second Class	0 12	1 0	0 8	0 12	0 12
Third Class	0 6	0 8	0 4	0 6	0 9

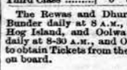
The Rewas and Dhurumtur Ferry Steamer leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8 A.M., and Dhurumtur at 1 P.M. The Oorun, Hog Island, and Oolwa Ferry Steamer leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8-30 A.M., and Oolwa at 1 P.M. Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerk previous to proceeding on board.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 22, Rampart Row, Bombay.

FOR LONDON.

(TO FOLLOW THE NELSON.)



THE A 1 Iron Clipper Ship VARUNA, 1,313 tons register, Jours Corrected, having left most will meet with apply to

W. NICOL & Co.

Bombay, 17th February 1871.

FOR LONDON, WITH DESPATCH.

MESSRS. JOHN WILLIS and SON'S Magnificent Teak-built Ship THE TWEED, A 1 15 years, 1,715 tons, William Stuart, Commander.—For particulars regarding Freight or Passage apply to

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 21st February 1871.

NOTICE.—Consignees per ship ANAZI, arrived from London, are requested to despatch BOATS to take delivery of their respective GOODS; otherwise they will be landed by the Captain, without further intimation, at the risk and expense of the concerned.

Bombay, 2nd March 1871. W. NICOL & Co.

NOTICE.—Consignees of CARGO per Ship CITY OF YORK, arrived from Glasgow, are requested to despatch BOATS to TAKE DELIVERY, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the expense and risk of the concerned.

This Ship having encountered exceptionally stormy weather on the voyage, and sustained damage in consequence, the cost of repairing which will form a General Average Claim, Consignees are required to sign the Average Bond now in circulation; and in forwarding Bills of Lading for our inspection and countersignature to accompany it, as documentary evidence of the value of their respective shipments, as well as a deposit on account of General Average equivalent to 1 per cent. on the value, pending adjustment of the Statement.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 21st February 1871.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE & COMPANY.

TO-MORROW THURSDAY, the 9th inst., Messrs MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale at their Rooms, of a quantity of Grey, Coloured, and White Piece Goods, Twist, &c.

12 Bales Grey Shirtings, 8¼ lb
9 Ditto Ditto 10 lb
7 Ditto Ditto 7½ lb
5 Cases Colored Prints.

MENESSE & Co.

8th March 1871.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY.

3, Marine Street.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES.

NOTICE is hereby given, that (unless previously sold by Private Contract) a Sale by Public Auction will take place on the dates hereafter named, by order of the Mortgagee, of the undermentioned properties, in Five Lots, on their respective premises.

For particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned at No. 50, Pascee Bazaar Street, in the Fort of Bombay.

The sale will be conducted by Messrs. Crawford & Co.

HEARN, CLEVELAND & PEILE.

Firstly.—On SATURDAY, the 11th instant, at 5 P.M. precisely, on the premises, all that piece or parcel of Fazundary land or ground belonging to Dadysett Abtusbehram, on the Malls, of which said Fazundary land one Ardaseer Cursetjee Dady now is, or lately was the manager, together with the message, tenement, or dwelling-house built or standing thereon, situate in the Island of Bombay, in a certain street called the Dadysett's Atusbehram street, or otherwise called Agiary Lane (being in the Sub-district of Bhoolehwur), on the south side of the parish road, and which said messuage tenements, or dwelling-house is now assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 103, and which said piece of land or ground is registered in the book of the Fazundar in the name of the said Dinshaw Manockjee under No. 1, and contains by admeasurement 1,050 square feet (be the same little more or less), and is bounded as follows:—that is to say, on the east by the house of Shavnckshaw Rustomjee, on the west by the house of Dadabhoy Hormusjee Cullianewalla, on the north by the public road or street, and on the south by other land belonging to the said Dadysett's Atusbehram, with houses built thereon, and occupied by th Portuguese people, and which said premises hereby granted were formerly and are now in the occupation of the said Dinshaw Manockjee.

Secondly.—On WEDNESDAY, the 22nd instant, at 5 P.M., precisely, on the premises, all that piece of land or Fazundary tenure, of which Junardhun Ballajee is the Fazendar, situate at Small Colaba, at Colaba cross passage or Humalwady Lane, in the sub-district of Colaba, with the messuage (No. 55) thereon erected, containing 18 feet in front and 18 feet and 3 inches in rear, extending back 30 feet, or thereabouts, bounded on the north by Colaba cross passage or Humalwady Lane aforesaid, on the south by the property of Suggoo Kadum and a sweeper's passage, on the west by a sweeper's passage and the property of Moorjee Muthoora, and on the east by a sweeper's passage and the property of Runchor Mogjee, the whole containing by admeasurement 167 4-9th square yards, or thereabouts, and which said premises were formerly in the possession of the said Jamsetjee Cursetjee Butterwala and others, and are now in the possession of the above named Dinshaw Manockjee and his tenants.

Thirdly.—On SATURDAY, the 25th instant, at 5 P.M., precisely, on the premises, all that piece of vacant land or ground, near the Bhendi Bazaar, on the Parell Road, in the sub-district of Bhoolehwur, in the Town of Bombay, bounded on the east by a foot-path and the said Parell Road, on the west by a Parsee Agiaree Street, on the north by the property of Gorjee Dagesett Khinjee, and on the south by the property of Jeejeebov Pallonjee, containing by admeasurement 149 4-9th square yards, or thereabouts, and which said premises were formerly in the possession of the said Jamsetjee Butterwalla and others, and are now in the possession of the said Dinshaw Manockjee.

Fourthly.—On WEDNESDAY, the 29th instant, at 5 P.M., precisely, on the premises, all that piece of land situate at Pinjrapore Road in the sub-distric of Bhoolehwur, in the Town of Bombay, with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house (Nos. 89 and 90) thereon erected, bounded on the east by Pinjrapore Road aforesaid, on the west by a sweeper's passage and the property of the Pinjrapore, on the north by the property of the Pinjrapore, containing by admeasurement 649 5-9th square yards, or thereabouts, and which said premises were formerly in the possession of the said Jamsetjee Cursetjee Butterwalla and others, and are now in the possession of the said Dinshaw Manockjee and his tenants.

Fifthly.—On SATURDAY, the 1st April, at 5 P.M. precisely, on the premises, all that piece of land or ground, situate in Mody Street, in the sub-district of Fort, in the Town of Bombay, with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house (No. 37) thereon erected, and bounded on the east by Mody Street aforesaid, on the west by a sweeper's passage and the property of Moreeb shaw, on the north by the property of Framjee Dossabhoy, and on the south by the property of Cooverjee Hormasjee Bhabha, and which said premises were formerly in the possession of the said Jamsetjee Cursetjee Butterwalla and others, and are now in the possession of the said Dinshaw Manockjee and his tenants.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY SITUATED IN HORNBY ROW WITHIN THE FORT.

On WEDNESDAY, the 22nd instant, at 3 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will, with the consent of the mortgagors, submit to public auction at their rooms, with the consent of the mortgagees :—

Lot 1.—All that valuable piece of land or ground situate, lying, and being in Hornby Row within the Fort, admeasuring 185 1-9 square yards or thereabouts, together with the substantial four-storied dwelling house erected thereon, which said premises are bounded as follows :—that is to say, on or towards the north by Lot 2, and on the south by the property of the late Jewajee Manockjee, on or towards the east by a passage, and on or towards the west by Hornby Row, and assessed under No. 36.

Lot 2.—All that valuable piece of land or ground adjoining the foregoing lot, admeasuring 157 1/9 square yards or thereabouts, together with the substantial four-storied dwelling-house thereon, which said premises are bounded as follows :—that is to say, on or towards the north by property of the late Manockjee Nanabhoy Davur, on or towa ds the south by Lot 1, on or towards the east by a passage, and on or towards the west by Hornby Row, and assessed under No. 36.

The above two properties, if it be the general wish of the purchasers, will be put up together in one lot, and this shall be decided at the time of sale.

Plans can be inspected and further particulars obtained on application to the undersigned.

Bombay, 8th March. CRAWFORD & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

MESSRS. GEORGE SMITH AND SONS' Ship CITY OF YORK, 1,194 Tons register, Captain Bugge, to be DESPATCHED about 31st INSTANT.

For Freight apply to

Bombay, 7th March 1871. W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WANTED, by a Lieut.-Colonel on Half-pay, at Home, an EXCHANGE to an effective LIEUTENANT-COLONELCY in a Purchase Regiment in INDIA, which has at least half its Indian service to run. Apply to Lieut.-Colonel CAHUSAC, Marine Lines, Esplanade, Bombay.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

MR. JAMES DOUGLAS, having returned from Europe, has RESUMED CHARGE of THIS AGENCY.

JAMES SIMPSON, Acting Agent.

Bombay, 8th March 1871.

RIFLE ASSOCIATION OF WESTERN INDIA.—A GENERAL MEETING of MEMBERS is CONVOKED for the purpose of considering several reformatory measures which a Member is prepared to submit. The MEETING will be HELD next MONDAY AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock, in a room behind Messrs. Blaschek's Office, No. 10, Rampart Row.

BRERETON BEYNON,
Director R. A. W. I.

NOTICE.—We beg to notify that we have admitted Mr. FRANK GEORGE JEFFERSON a PARTNER in our FIRM as from the 15th ultimo.

Bombay, 6th March 1871. GEO. S. KING & Co.

PIANOFORTES.

Solid Mahogany, Seven Octaves, by SCHIEDMAYER of STUTTGART, Made expressly to stand the climate of INDIA, and perfect in Tone and Finish. Rs. 575 Nett Cash.

J. NEUBERG.

HARMONIUMS, For Drawing-rooms and Churches. Prices moderate.

J. NEUBERG.

JUST LANDED, COOKING STOVES for large and small Families, From the Columbian Stove Works, Glasgow.

Agent in Bombay, J. NEUBERG.

HEATING STOVES, with accommodation on the top for two Boilers or one Boiler and one Kettle.

J. NEUBERG.

ENAMELLED IRON WARE. Orders received for large supplies from samples always kept in stock.

J. NEUBERG.

BLOCK TIN WARE.

ICE BOXES. BONNET BOXES.
PIANO STOOLS. READING LAMPS.
TABLE LINEN.

J. NEUBERG.

OVERLAND PROVISIONS AND OIL MANSTORES.

HAMS—BACON—CHEESE.

TRICHINOPOLY CHEROOTS.

PONDICHERRY CHEROOTS AND CIGARS.

BURMAH CHEROOTS.

Orders from Messes and Clubs executed at moderate rates.

J. NEUBERG.

NOTICES.

THE BOMBAY HUNT STEEPLE-CHASES, 1871.

Stewards :

F. H. Souter, Esq., C.S.I.	Major Willoughby.
A. Crawford, Esq., C.S.,	Capt. Liddell.
F. F. Arbuthnot, Esq., C.S.	Percy Bean, Esq.

The Race to be run on a Course marked out on the Flats.

SATURDAY, MARCH 11TH, 1871.

1ST RACE.

A Sweepstakes of Rs. 20 each, with Rs. from the Fund. For all horses that have been regularly hunted this season with the Bombay, Nuggur, Guzerat, or Poona Hunts. About two miles over a Steeplechase Course. Weight 12 stone. Gentlemen Riders.

2ND RACE.

A Sweepstakes of Rs. 20 each, with Rs. from the Fund. For Arabs and Country breds that have been regularly hunted this season with the abovementioned Hunts. About 2 miles over a Steeplechase Course. Weight 11 stone for horses 14 hands, 4 lbs. in excess for every inch over, and 4 lbs. allowed for every inch under. Gentlemen Riders.

3RD RACE.

A Sweepstakes of Rs. 20 each, with Rs. from the Fund. For all Arabs and Country Breds. Weight for age and inches and two Stone in excess of the W. I. T. Club Standard. About 2 miles of a Steeplechase Course. Gentlemen Riders.

4TH RACE.

A Sweepstakes of Rs. 10 each. For all Hockey Ponies that have been regularly used at Hockey up to the day of Race. About ¾ a mile over Hurdles. To be ridden by members of the Hockey Club. Lowest weight 10st 7 lbs.

RULES.

The Western India Turf Club Rules of March, 1870, will be in force.

Horses will be aged and measured at the Stewards' Stand, Byculla, on Monday, the 6th March, at 9 A.M.

Three horses from different Stables to start in each Race, or the Public Money will be withheld.

Nominations to be put into the Entrance Box at the Stewards' Stand, Byculla, before 5 P.M., on Wednesday, the 8th March, to the address of the Honorary Secretary. The Box will be opened at 5 P.M. precisely.

All Gentlemen to ride in colours. The money for the entrances to be sent with them.

P. BENN, Hon. Secretary.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.—REDUCTION OF FARES.—The rates of passage-money by this Company's steamers have been reduced as follows :—

To Brindisi.....First Class Rs. 600 ; Second Class Rs. 300.
To Southampton .....First Class Rs. 650 ; Second Class Rs. 350.

Exclusive of Wines and Liquors, and the transit through Egypt.

All children under 3 years of age, free ; above 3 and under 10, half fare.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 5th March 1871.

THE ELPHINSTONE LANDING AND GLOBE EXPRESS COMPANY.—LAND CARGOES with despatch at MODERATE RATES ; Boat or delivery Goods on Bunders, or clear from Custom House and deliver at Warehouses. Likewise Despatch Packages to any part of the world. For particulars apply to

F. MOOLJEE & Co.,
Care of Messrs. Mooljee Thackersey & Co.,
Opposite the New Bank of Bombay.

BOMBAY RECLAMATION COMPANY, Limited (in Liquidation).—A FOURTH DISTRIBUTION of ASSETS of Rs. 50 per share will be made to the Registered Shareholders on the production of their Certificates on and after TUESDAY next, the 7th instant.

JAMES G. SMITH,
For self & Co-Liquidators.

Elphinstone Circle, 2nd March 1871.

FORT PRESS COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the ORDINARY ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be HELD at the Office of the Secretaries and Treasurers on TUESDAY, the 14th March 1871, at 3 o'clock P.M.

1st—To receive the Annual Accounts, duly audited, and to declare a Dividend.

2nd—To elect Directors in place of those retiring from office, who are eligible for re-election ; to confirm the appointment of a Provisional Director ; and also to elect a new Director.

3rd—To appoint an Auditor or Auditors for the current year, and to fix the remuneration.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from this day until after the Meeting of the 14th instant.

By order of the Directors,
EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Church Lane, 1st March 1871.

NOTICE.—ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY (in Liquidation).—The TIME for RECLAIMING PREMIA PAID since the suspension has been EXTENDED by the Court of Chancery to the 31st of July next.

C. H. OGBOURNE,
Attorney for the Official Liquidators.

Calcutta, 28th February 1871.

TENDERS will be received by the Superintendent of Marine up to 1 P.M. on THURSDAY next, the 9th instant, for the CONVEYANCE hence to the Andamans of about forty-one NATIVE CONVICTS, with proportionate number of Native Warders and Military Guard and one subordinate Medical Officer, for which latter officer a cabin passage and first class rations must be provided.

2. Fifty days' provisions, water, firewood, with such cooking utensils, drinking pots, plates, and other articles as may be necessary for their safe and comfort during the voyage, as well as a sufficient number of cooks for cooking the food of the convicts and guard, also topasses or sweepers to maintain cleanliness on board for the whole of the Guard party, and fittings for convicts only are to be supplied by the owners, agents, or masters of the vessels, the provisions put on board being subject after shipment to the inspection of, and to rejection by, the Executive Commissariat Officer at the Presidency.

3. Medicines and medical comforts will be provided by the Medical Department, the cost of which is to be borne by the owners, agents, or masters of the vessel.

4. Any surplus of provisions, &c., that may remain on board at the end of the voyage may be handed over to the authorities at Port Blair, and the cost of the same, at the rate at which they were supplied, will be repaid to the Government by the owners, agents, or masters of the vessel in Bombay on receipt from the authorities at Port Blair of a list of articles made over to them.

5. Any inferior quality of provisions during the voyage, the owners, agents, or masters of the transports shall pay to Government double the price of the articles (as passed by the Survey Committee) which would have otherwise been condemned, the payment to be made before receiving the final modicum of the passage money.

6. The words "Tender for Convicts" should be superscribed on the covers of tenders.

7. The agents of vessels tendering should distinctly state the exact date on which the vessel will be ready for final survey.

8. The owners, agents, or masters of the vessels tendering will have to convey free of charge such provisions as Government may put on board, which should be made over with the convicts at the port of debarkation, obtaining receipts for the same.

9. The expense attending stamp fees affixed to charter parties as well as to counterparts (of vessels taken up) to be borne by the owners, agents, or masters tendering.

10. The Superintendent of Marine does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order of the Superintendent of Marine,
GEO. INGLE, Secretary.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 4th March 1871.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

MATHERAN.—TO LET, A FURNISHED COTTAGE at Matheran. Rent Rs. 400 for the season, Rs. 60 for the year.

The Garden is kept up by the Owner.

Apply to STEARNS, HOBART, & Co,
Bombay, 1st March 1871.

TO BE LET, a SPACIOUS HOUSE, having Vehar Water and good Sea-breeze, situated at Small Colaba, St. Thomas's Street, House No. 105. For further particulars apply to MANOCKJEE NOWROJEE, Modow Street, No. 32.

TO BE LET, the OFFICE PREMISES in Elphinstone Circle, lately in the occupation of the Delhi and London Bank, and just vacated by Messrs. Kinkeler, Priswerck & Co. Also commodious GODOWNS, well adapted for Shops. Goods stored in these premises can be insured against fire at little more than half the usual rate. For Rent and other particulars apply to

Ritchie, Stewart, & Co

Bombay, 10th January 1871.

NOTICES.

THE RACING STUD of Mr. FIELD, consisting of the following HORSES, will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION on the 9th March 1871, if not previously disposed of by Private Sale :—

B.A.H. SUNBEAM
B.A.H. THE EARL
B.A.H. ZILZILLA
C.A.H. GIRAFFE
G.A.H. ROYAL DUKE
C.A.H. DUNDEE
B.A.H. BURGUNDY
G.A.G. DEFICIT

} Maidens of last Season, and have given first-rate trials.

B.Aus.M. OCTAVIA
B.Aus.M. PAULINE
C.Aus.H. THE RED PRINCE (late "Satellite"), 3 years old, by Premier out of Edith, an imported thorough-bred English mare; selected for Mr. Field, and landed in India 15th August 1870.

Also, at the same time and place, the following MAIDENS (if not previously disposed of) selected for Mr. Field by Mr Ali Abdoola :—

B.A.H. UHLAN
G.A.H. PARIS
G.A.H. ELSASS
B.A.H. LORRAINE
B.A.H. VOLCANO
B.A.H. ANARCHY (own brother to Achar, the winner of Calcutta Derby, 1869).
B.A.H. DESTRUCTION
G.A.H. THE LAST MAN
B.A.G. TWILIGHT
C.A.C. DARKNESS.

The above are the best Horses landed this Season in Bombay, and most of them will turn out first-class Racers. Those that arrived early and in good condition have been in training for three months, and will have been tried before the date of Auction Sale.

NOTICE.—The OFFICE of the NATIONAL BANK of INDIA, Limited, has been REMOVED to the Bank's new premises in RAMPART ROW, opposite the Government Currency Office.

National Bank of India, Bombay, 27th February 1871.

NOTICE—Owing to the general failure of Annuals and the paucity of Exhibitors, there will be NO FLOWER SHOW THIS YEAR.

ARTHUR CRAWFORD,
For Dr. Gray, Honorary Secretary.

Bombay, 6th March 1871.

OWING to the DEATH of Mr. ALEXANDER SUTHERLAND, of the Firm of INGLIS and SUTHERLAND, Contractors, G. I. P. Railway No. 19 Contract, all parties having CLAIMS against or Moneys due to the said Firm, are requested to forward the same not later than the 18th March, to Mr. J. CROSS, District Pleader, Poona.

ARMITAGE'S VEGETATIVE, for the REMOVAL and PREVENTION of INCRUSTATION in STEAM BOILERS.—JUST RECEIVED a SMALL CONSIGNMENT of the above Composition, which we recommend to the notice of all users of Steam-power.

GREAVES, COTTON, & Co.

Bombay, 17th February 1871.

TO CAPITALISTS.—The LAND MORTGAGE BANK of INDIA (CREDIT FONCIER INDIEN) Limited are prepared to treat for the sale by PRIVATE CONTRACT of SUNDRY PROPERTIES in

BOMBAY,
POONA,
SHOLAPORE,
PANCHGUNNY,
KURRACHEE,

particulars of which may be had by applying to the Manager at the Bank's Office in Bombay. If desired part of the Purchase Money may remain on mortgage for a time at a moderate rate of interest.

NOTICE.—SEALED TENDERS will be received by the undersigned, at 12 o'clock noon on the 15th proximo, for the FEED, SHOEING and VETERINARY TREATMENT for TWO YEARS of the HORSES belonging to the GENERAL POST OFFICE.

Tenders should specify the rate per month for each horse.

A deposit of Rs. 500 must accompany each Tender, which will be forfeited to Government in the event of the party whose Tender may be accepted failing to fulfil the Contract.

No reason will be assigned for the rejection of any Tender.

The conditions of the Contract Deed and all other particulars can be learnt on personal application at the Post Office between the hours of 11 A.M. and 4 P.M.

C. A. STUART, Postmaster.

BULL AND COMPANY,

GENERAL MERCHANTS,

CORNER OF MEDOW AND HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

OILMANSTORES, &c.

HAM, BACON, &c.

PRESERVED MEATS.

SAUSAGES.

PIES, VEAL and HAM, PORK and GAME.

GAME and POULTRY, in 1 lb. Tins.

POTTED MEATS and FISH, in 1 lb. Tins.

SOUPS—CHICKEN, &c., &c.

TART FRUITS—APPLE, CHERRY, &c., &c.

SAUCES—LEA and PERRINS', &c., &c.

VINEGAR, MUSTARD, and SALT.

FRENCH CAPERS, OLIVES, and SALAD OIL.

FLAVOURING ESSENCES—ORANGE, LEMON, &c.

PRESERVED FRUITS—ANCHOVIES, SALMON, &c.

PRESERVED VEGETABLES—ASPARAGUS, &c.

PEAK, FREAN & CO.'S CELEBRATED BISQUITS.

ROBB'S BISCUITS and RUSKS, &c.

DRY FRUITS—ALMONDS, ALMONDS & RAISINS, &c.

PICKLES—CHOW CHOW, PICALILLI, &c.

CRYSTALLIZED FRUITS—APRICOT, CHINOIS, &c.

FRUITS in BRANDY or NOYEAU.

FRUITS in SYRUP—CHERRIES, GREENGAGES, &c.

JAMS and MARMALADES—PLUM, RASPBERRY, &c.

CANDIED FRUITS —BON BON, COSSAQUES, &c., &c.

TEA, SUGAR, and COFFEE.

BRANDIES, GIN, CHAMPAGNE, &c., &c.

BEER, &c.—ALLSOPP'S and BASS'S.

MANILLA CIGARS, &c.

TOBACCOS, in ¼ lb. Tins—all kinds.

CANDLES—TABLE, CARRIAGE, &c.

DIETETIC PREPARATIONS—EPP'S COCOA, CHOCOLATE, &c.

STATIONERY—From De la Rue & Co.

TOILET REQUISITES, in variety.

GAMES, an assortment.

SMOKERS' REQUISITES, in Pipes, &c., &c.

CARRIAGE, RIDING, and HUNTING WHIPS, by AS

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET closed on account of the Holee holiday.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number Shares.	Nomi. value.	Paid up.	Last divi-dend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	p. a.			
100,000	100	all	3 p.ct.	Agra Bank	98
20,000	1,000	all	3 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,375
10,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Ditto of Bombay New	601
10,000	500	1000	do.	Ditto 2nd Res. Issue	161
5,000	1,000	all	12 p.ct.	Ditto of Madras	1,450 nl.
80,000	250	all	5 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of L. L. & China	250 par.
0,000	275	all	12½ p.ct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank.	360 nl.
40,000	200	all	nil	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	150
32,000	250	125	5 p.ct.	National Bank of India.	110
10,000	250	all	1 do.	Oriental Bank	440

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	Rs. 70	Colaba Land Co.	1,600
5,000	150	all		Freez Land & Pier Co. Ld	152
750	2,000	2,000	Nil	Mazagon Land	990
4,000	4,000	1,450	Nil	Fort Canning	255

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES

400	2,000	1,700	50	Albert Mills Co	1,325
500	2,500	all	60%	Alliance Spinning	2,500 ex div
100	5,500	all		Bombay	3,000 div
300	1,000	all	25	Bombay United	905
1800	150	150		Bunch Mills	220
800	5,000	all		Dhurumsey Spinning	2,400
750	2,000	all	150 p.a.	Great Eastern	1,270
2,500	1,000	all	80 p.a.	Manockji Petit's	1,100
800	2,500	all	80 p.a.	Oriental	2,480
600	2,500	2,300		Royal	1,725

*Per share for the half-year.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

	£20	£18.3.6	p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	240
	£2	£9.19.1.3	do.	Do. New £20 shares	125
	£ 9	£8.15.3	do.	Do. Do.	
	£10	£ 1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co	1,100
	£11	£26.5.1	do.	Do. New Shares	200

PRESS COMPANIES.

120	5,000	2,250	250 p.a.	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	2,385
200	2,000	1,100	75 p.c.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	775
250	3,500	850	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co.	470
150	12,000	1,000	250 p.a.	Apollo Press Co.	7,300
200	2,000	1,250	50 p.c.	Bombay Press Co.	2,225
200	500	all	96 p.c.	Do. New	583
200	1,000	all	300 p.c.	Colaba Press Co.	5,200
250	2,000	all	...	East India Press Co.	3,500
150	3,500	all	1,000*	Fort Press Co.	9,750
200	1,000	1,000	...	Framji Cowasji Press	925
200	4,000	all	Nil.	Hydraulic Press Co.	2,500
200	5,000	1,500	150 p.a.	Imperial Press Co.	1,300
1,000	1,000	2,000	125 p.c.	Kurrachee Press Co.	925
2,000	500	350	35 p.c.	Modus. Press & G. Co.	465
125	2,500	all	350*	Prince of Wales Press	2,350
225	1,000	750	75 p.c.	Victoria Press, Madras	1,000
150	2,000	all	150 p.c.	Tinnevelly Press Co.	1,000
400	1,500	...	...	Carwar Company	700

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate
London	At sight	1s. 10⅞d.
London Banks	6 months' sight	1s. 10¾d.
Do. Credits	6 Do. do.	1s. 11d.
Do. Documents	6 Do. do.	1s. 11⅛d.
Calcutta	At sight	Par
Do.	30 days' sight	99
Do.	60 days' sight	98½
Madras	At sight	Par
Do.	30 days' sight	99¼
China	60 Do. do	226

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY (LIMITED).

STATEMENT of the affairs of the New Bank of Bombay (Limited) as on the 4th March, compared with the statement issued on the 25th February :—

LIABILITIES.	25th Feb.	4th March.
Proprietors Capital :—		
First Issue of 10,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each, fully paid ..... Rs. 50,00,000		
Second Issue of do. of Rs. 100 do. ... „ 10,00,000	60,00,000	60,00,000
Reserve Fund, invested in Government Securities	4,15,000	4,15,003
Government General Treasury Balance at Head Office	64,10,546	56,65,336
Do. do. do. at Branches.	41,64,323	50,22,259
Other Deposits	212,70,094	214,68,571
Post Bills	10,31,205	10,35,970
Cash Credits, undrawn	5,48,374	4,92,754
Rs.	398,39,542	430,99,900
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	17,95,817	10,73,487
Cash Credits, on Security of Government Paper, Bullion, and Merchandise	22,23,489	21,61,520
Loans, on Security of do. do.	11,04,640	8,68,470
Current Accounts, overdrawn	8,029	11,864
Bills Discounted	74,46,341	79,09,974
Stamps	6,944	6,447
Dead Stock ..... Rs. 4,44,152		
Amount applied in reduction „ 40,000	4,44,152	4,44,152
Bullion	7,98,095	8,06,530
Cash Balances with Correspondents	10,29,651	12,77,852
Cash and Currency Notes	249,86,304	255,37,198
Rs.	398,39,542	430,99,900

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—MARCH 7.

Ashburner, Colonel, 1st Light Cavalry, on duty, from Deesa.
Currie, Captain, 1st Light Cavalry, on duty, from Deesa.
Cumberlege, Major General, Bengal Infantry, on sick leave, from ——.
Dawson, Lieutenant-Colonel, Madras Staff Corps, on furlough, from Secundrabad.
Hatchell, Surgeon, Bengal Medical Establishment, on sick leave, from Boolundshahur.

DEPARTURE.—MARCH 7.

Atkins, Surgeon, Medical Department, to join, to Tanna.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, March 4.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The Hon'ble Sir William Grey, K.C.S.I., has tendered his resignation of the office of Lieutenant Governor of Bengal, and the same has been accepted by His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India is pleased to appoint, subject to the approbation of Her Majesty, Mr. George Campbell, D.C.L., of the Bengal Civil Service, to be Lieutenant Governor of the Bengal Division of the Presidency of Fort William from the 1st instant.

Mr. George Campbell, D.C.L., having been appointed by His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, subject to the approbation of Her Majesty, to be Lieutenant Governor of the Bengal Division of the Presidency of Fort William, has this day taken the prescribed oaths and assumed charge of the office under the usual salute.

The Hon'ble Sir William Grey, K.C.S.I., having obtained permission to resign the office of Lieutenant Governor of Bengal from the 1st instant, His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct, as a mark of respect due to the character and services of Sir William Grey, that all the honors and distinctions to which he is now entitled as Lieutenant Governor of Bengal shall be continued to him as long as he remains in this Presidency.

The Hon'ble Sir William Grey, K.C.S.I., of the Bengal Civil Service, has obtained one year's furlough to Europe from the 1st instant.

Mr. W. Jenkyns, appointed by the Secretary of State for India a member of Her Majesty's Civil Service on the Bengal Establishment, has reported his arrival on the 8th December last.

Captain H. R. Thuillier, R.E., Deputy Superintendent, 2nd grade, Great Trigonometrical Survey of India, to officiate in the 1st grade, vice Lieutenant-Colonel D. J. Nasmyth, R.E., absent on furlough.

Mr. H. Keelan, Deputy Superintendent, 3rd grade, Great Trigonometrical Survey of India, to officiate in the 2nd grade, vice Captain Thuillier, officiating in the 1st grade.

Mr. W. H. Gilley, Probationary Assistant Superintendent Mysore Revenue Survey, is promoted to the higher grade of pay for Probationary Assistant, with effect from the 5th January last.

Lieutenant A. H. Macintire, Probationary Assistant Superintendent, Mysore Revenue Survey, is promoted to the grade of Assistant Superintendent, with effect from the 10th November 1870.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

The Courts of the Deputy Superintendents in Mysore are declared to be District Courts within the provisions of the Rules of Civil Procedure in force in that province, in all suits and proceedings involving no greater sum or value than Rs. 10,000.

The provisions of Act I. of 1871 (The Cattle Trespass Act) are applied to the Hyderabad Assigned Districts.

Dr. D. Wright, Residency Surgeon in Nipal, having returned from furlough, resumed charge of his duties on the forenoon of the 1st February 1871 from Dr. G. C. Chesnaye.

The services of Dr. G. C. Chesnaye are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department, with effect from the forenoon of the 1st February 1871, when he made over charge of the Nipal Residency Surgeoncy to Dr. D. Wright.

Dr. Chesnaye has left Nipal for Dinapore to report himself to the Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals of that circle.

The following promotions are made in the Commission of the Central Provinces, with effect from the 17th November 1870 :—

Mr. A. M. Russell, Assistant Commissioner of the 2nd class to be Assistant Commissioner of the 1st class, vice Captain Ducat, deceased.

Captain J. W. MacDougall, Assistant Commissioner of the 3rd class, to be Assistant Commissioner of the 2nd class, vice Mr. A. M. Russell, promoted.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. H. D. Sandeman made over charge of the office of Accountant General, Bengal, to Mr. H. A. Mangles on the afternoon of the 24th Feb.

Mr. E. F. Harrison made over charge to Mr. H. D. Sandeman of the office of Head Commissioner of the Department of Issue of Government Paper Currency on the afternoon of the 23rd Feb. and of the the office of Comptroller General on the forenoon of the 25th idem.

Mr. T. H. S. Biddulph is appointed a probationer in the 6th class of the Financial Department, and posted to the office of the Accountant General, Punjab.

Mr. H. A. Mangles made over charge of the office of Deputy Accountant General, Bengal, to Mr. W. Clark on the afternoon of the 28th Feb.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The services of Ensign O'Moore Creagh, of the 95th Foot, a probationer for the Bombay Staff Corps, 2nd Wing Subaltern 25th Regiment Bombay Native (Light) Infantry, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Foreign Department.

Lieutenant Colonel George Reynolds Scott Barrows, of the Bombay Infantry, is promoted to the rank of Colonel in the Army, with effect from the 9th January 1871, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

The services of Captain R. H. Salkeld, of the General List, Infantry, late Assistant Commissioner in the Hydrabad Assigned Districts, are placed at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, with effect from the 18th January 1871.

Captain Henry Pinpoon Peacock, of the late 3rd European Light Cavalry, 2nd in Command Governor General's Body Guard is allowed furlough to Europe (medical certificate) for twenty months.

The undermentioned officers are permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs :—

Major General Samuel James Browne, C. B., V. C., of the Bengal Staff Corps,—for two years, embarking at Bombay.

Lieutenant Boyce Edward Gowan, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Adjutant 4th Sikh Infantry Punjab Frontier Force, —for two years, embarking at Bombay.

Captain George Gordon Young, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Assistant Settlement Officer, Oudh,—for one year, embarking at Bombay.

Major General Albert Fytche, C. S. I., of the Bengal Staff Corps, Chief Commissioner and Agent to the Governor General, British Burmah, is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs for two years.

Captain Charles Henry Canter, of the Bengal Staff Corps, 1st Assistant District Superintendent of Police, Ajmere, North-Western Provinces, is allowed furlough to Europe, medical certificate, for twenty months.

The undermentioned officers are admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps, with effect from the dates specified, subject to the confirmation of the Secretary of State for India :—

Lieutenant Samuel John Dunlop, of the 23rd Foot, Assistant Engineer, Department of Public Works, Central Provinces—29th September 1869.

Lieutenant Mansel Armstrong, of the 20th Hussars, 2nd Squadron Subaltern 6th Bengal Cavalry,—17th January 1870.

Ensign Richard John Morgan, of the 2nd Battalion 12th Foot, 2nd Wing Subaltern 8th Regiment of Native Infantry,—18th January 1870. Ensign Morgan will rank as Lieutenant in that corps, with effect from the 18th January 1870, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

Captain Charles O'Loughlin L. Prendergast, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Assistant Commissioner, British Burmah, is allowed furlough to Europe (medical certificate) for two years, embarking at Bombay.

The undermentioned officers are permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs :—

Major John Perkins, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Deputy Commissioner, Seetapore, Oudh,—for two years, embarking at Bombay.

Lieutenant John Arthur Armstrong, of the Royal Engineers, Executive Engineer, 4th grade, Department Public Works, Punjab,—for two years, embarking at Bombay.

Lieutenant Colonel Augustus Kay Moffat, of the Bengal Infantry, is promoted to the rank of Colonel in the Army, from the 15th February 1871, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

The following promotion is made from 25th Feb. 1871, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Brevet—To be Colonel—Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Ebenezer Jacob, Bombay Staff Corps.

The undermentioned officers of the Bengal Staff Corps having completed twenty-six years' service are promoted to the rank of Lieutenant Colonel, from the dates specified, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Major, Brevet Lieutenant Colonel, Herbert Taylor Macpherson, C. B., V. C.,—28th February 1871.

Major, Brevet Lieutenant Colonel, Edward Ham Langmore,—1st March 1871.

Major Edward Bertie Clay,—2nd March 1871.

Punjab Light Horse Volunteers—Captain L. Conway-Gordon, Officiating Commandant, to be Commandant.

Surgeon William Frederic Blyth Dalzel, M. D., of the Medical Department, in medical charge, 37th (The Meerut) Regiment of Native Infantry, is allowed furlough to Europe, medical certificate, for two years.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Lieutenant K. Gardiner, R.E., is appointed to the Public Works Department as an Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, and posted to the North-Western Provinces.

Major R. L. Earle, Staff Corps, Executive Engineer, 1st grade, and officiating Superintending Engineer, Irrigation Branch, Punjab, is confirmed in the 3rd grade of Superintending Engineers, with effect from 30th November 1870.

Captain W. R. Tucker, R.E., Executive Engineer, 1st grade, having reported his return from furlough, is reposted to Bengal.

Lieutenant M. T. Sale, R.E., transferred from the Topographical Survey to the Public Works Department, is appointed an Executive Engineer, 4th grade, and posted to Bengal.

Mr. E. M. Palmer is appointed a 2nd grade Accountant on probation, to fill an existing vacancy in the minor Administrations, and posted temporarily to the Accountant General's office, vice Mr. Oman, on privilege leave. Mr. Palmer joined his appointment on the 22nd February 1871.

Captain A. M. Brandreth, R.E., is appointed to officiate as Superintending Engineer in the Irrigation Branch, Punjab.

Captain A. M. Lang, R.E., Executive Engineer, 1st grade, on return from furlough, is appointed to officiate as Principal of the Thomason College, Roorkee, during the absence on furlough of Lieutenant-Colonel Medley, or until further orders.

Colonel A. Taylor, C. B., R.E., Superintending Engineer, 1st grade, on return from furlough, is appointed to officiate as Chief Engineer and Secretary to the Government of the Punjab, in the Public Works Department, during the absence on furlough of Colonel R. Maclagan, R.E., or until further orders, with effect from the 18th February 1871.

Mr. W. Schlich, Deputy Conservator of Forests, 3rd grade, on special duty in Sindh, is promoted to the 2nd grade, with effect from the 1st January 1871.

PUNJAB ORDERS.

Mr. D. C. Macnabb, Additional Commissioner, Peshawar Division, to officiate as Commissioner and Superintendent of the Peshawar Division, vice Lieutenant-Colonel F. R. Pollock, C.S.I., proceeding on furlough.

Captain E. L. Ommaney, officiating Deputy Commissioner, Hazara, to officiate as Deputy Commissioner, Peshawar, vice Captain W. G. Waterfield, proceeding on furlough.

Major J. R. G. G. Shortt, officiating Deputy Commissioner, Rawalpindi, is appointed Deputy Commissioner of Hazara.

On the departure on furlough of Captain P. L. N. Cavagnari, officiating Deputy Commissioner of Kohat, [illegible] to officiate as Deputy Commissioner until further orders.

Consequent on the transfer of Major Shortt, Mr. J. Friselle, Assistant Commissioner, Rawalpindi, to officiate as Deputy Commissioner of Rawalpindi, pending the return of Major Urmston.

Mr. P. H. Egerton, Commissioner and Superintendent, on return from furlough, is appointed to the charge of the Rawalpindi Division.

Mr. J. Nacsmyth, Commissioner and Superintendent, on return from furlough, is appointed to the charge of the Amritsar Division, vice Major-General Taylor, C.B., C.S.I., proceeding on furlough.

Lieut.-Colonel C. H. Hall, Deputy Commissioner, on return from furlough, is appointed to the charge of the Jullundhur District.

Mr. L. S. Saunders, officiating Deputy Commissioner, Jullundhur, on being relieved by Lieutenant-Colonel Hall, and on the departure on furlough of Mr. H. E. Perkins, Deputy Commissioner, Hoshiarpore, to officiate as Deputy Commissioner of Hoshiarpore.

Mr. D. C. J. Ibbetson, Assistant Commissioner, from the Ludiana to the Jhung District.

Mr. A. Brandreth, Commissioner and Superintendent, Multan Division, is appointed to officiate as Commissioner and Superintendent of the Jullundhur Division.

Pending the arrival of Mr. Brandreth, Lieutenant-Colonel T. W. Mercer will officiate as Commissioner and Superintendent, Jullundhur Division, and, on being relieved, will revert to his substantive appointment of Deputy Commissioner of Kangra.

Major A. A. Munro, Deputy Commissioner of Dera Ismail Khan, is appointed to officiate as Commissioner and Superintendent of the Multan Division vice Mr. Brandreth.

Captain C. E. Macaulay, Assistant Commissioner, Peshawar, in charge of the Sub-division of Hoti Mardan, is appointed to officiate as Deputy Commissioner of Dera Ismail Khan, vice Major Munro.

Mr. Birnie Browne, Deputy Conservator of Forests, Punjab, is allowed twelve months' leave to Europe on medical certificate, with effect from the 15th March 1871, or subsequent date.

Mr. W. Ashdown, Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, Punjab Northern (State) Railway, is granted 12 months' leave of absence, without pay.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—7TH MARCH.

			p. ton.
London	Cotton	£2 15s. 0d.	„
	Seeds	£2 5s. 0d.	„
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£2 10s. 0d.	„
	Wooden Ships	£2 8s. 9d.	„
	Myrabolns & Coir bdls	£1 5s. 0d.	„
	Seeds	£1 10s. 0d.	„
Havre	Cotton	No ship loading	
	Coffee		
Overland	Steamers	£3 10s. 0d.	
Liverpool via Suez Canal	Steamer Cotton	£3 12s. 0d. to £2 15s. 0d.	
	Opium	Rs. 10 per bale.	
China	Sailing Ships	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest	
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 2 per bale	
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 2 0 0 to 3 0 0 per ton and Calcutta Port charges	
Mauritius		Rs. 16	
		8 annas to 10 p. bag nominal.	

ARRIVAL.

March	Vessel.	Commander.	From
7	General Havelock (s)	Drewitz	Cochin, March 1.

DEPARTURE.

March	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
7	Comorin (s)	Osborn	Malabar Coast.

The following vessels began to load yesterday—
Steamer Mongolia, to China, &c.
Steamer Sumatra, to Aden and Suez.
Ship Ophelia, to Liverpool.

DAILY EXPORTS.—7TH MARCH.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Singapore (s), 50 bales cotton, Owen & Okell; 150 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.; 200 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels & Co.
City of Brussels (s), 50 bales cotton, Finlay, Muir & Co.; 100 bales cotton, Rennie, Scowcroft & Co.
Ganges (s), 7 bales wool, J. Hormusjee & Co.; 50 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.
Tethys, 50 bales wool, R. Vussonjee.
Stirling (s), 180 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.
Jane Law, 200 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.

FOR VENICE.

Sumatra (s), 150 bales cotton, G. Sigg & Co.
Moollan (s), 66 bales cotton, G. Sigg & Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Ethiopia (s), 217 bundles sharkfins, and 33 bundles fishmaws, C. Ebram; 275 cwts. sandalwood, J. Feerbhoy.

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS made at the Government Observatory, Colaba, latitude 18° 53′ 30″ N., long. 4h. 51m. 16s. E. Height of Barometer above the Sea = 37 feet.
Mean daily values derived from 24 hourly observations on 4th March.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fah	.881	in.
Temperature of the Air	73·8	„
Wet bulb Thermometer	63·6	„
Dew Point	57·5	„
Relative Humidity of Air	·576	„
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8)	0·0	„
Maximum temperature of air (read at 9½ A.M.) on following day	83·1	„
Minimum do.	67·0	„
Gen. Direction of Wind—N, NE, ENE, WNW, NW, NNW, N.		
Movement in 24 hours	267	miles.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.	Mail closes.	After
United Kingdom	Mar. 11	2 P.M.	3 P.M.
Kurrachee	„ 13	11 A.M.	...
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee	„ 20	11 A.M.	...
China	„ 16	9 A.M.	10 A.M.
Australia	„ 16	6 P.M. 15th	7 A.M.
Mauritius, Reunion, &c.	„ 25	2 P.M.	3 P.M.

BOMBAY SCOTTISH EDUCATION SOCIETY.

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The teaching in both these Schools is up to the Matriculation Standard of the Bombay University.

FEES :—First and Second Classes ..... Rs. 5 per Month.
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BOARDERS.

Mr. and Mrs. McDonald have ample accommodation for the reception of Boarders at the Byculla School-house.

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J. PATON, } Secretaries.

FOR SPECIAL MARKET REPORTS and WEEKLY PRICE CURRENT, Blay and Mackintosh's Weekly FREIGHT CIRCULAR, and all the COMMERCIAL and SHIPPING NEWS of the WEEK, see

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE

OVERLAND SUMMARY.

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Published WEEKLY, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATHS.

BIGGS—March 6th, at Egutpoora, of remittent fever, Sarah, beloved wife of Mr. John S. Biggs, Locomotive Department, G. I. P. Railway.
PRICE—March 6th, at Elphinstone Circle, Mary Ann Asia Price, the beloved wife of Mr. Inspector Price, of the Bombay Police, aged 34.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CORSTORPHAN—February 25th, at Lahore, the wife of Mr. G. Corstorphan, of a daughter.
CAPPER—March 2nd, at Roy Bareilly, Oudh, the wife of Mr. W. C. Capper, of a son.
GL.-SS—February 24th, at Howrah, the wife of Mr. J. W. Lister Glass, E. I. R., of a son.
MACWHIRTER—March 1st, at Lucknow, the wife of L. C. H. Macwhirter, 62nd Regiment, of a son.
MAINWARING—March 1st, at Madras, the wife of Major Mainwaring, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

GRAVES—HURFORD—March 1st, at St. Paul's Church, Umballa, by the Rev. W. Rotton, D.D., Francis John Graves, 20th Hussars, son of the late James Percival Graves Esq., of Dublin, to Sybil Mary, third daughter of R. Hurford, Esq., Bengal Army, Umballa.

DEATH.

BEATH—February 24th, at Lahore, of dysentery, John Henry, son of J. H. Beath, M.D., Staff Assistant Surgeon, aged 19 months.

NOTICE.

All CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances, sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

All Communications respecting Advertisements should be addressed to the "Advertisement Department" *Bombay Gazette* Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 8, 1871.

THE information afforded by the *Indian Daily News* "that the Government of India have determined to postpone the census for another year," does not appear to us to be such "a feather in the Bengal Government's cap" as our contemporary thinks. It is said that the Government of Bengal "have on more than one occasion during the past eighteen months suggested such a postponement as is now ordered, though always unavailingly." And now that the Supreme Government have resolved to postpone a numbering of the people until 1872, it seems that the Government of Bengal are to be congratulated because their recommendation has been at last adopted. But the truth is that the taking of the census has been deferred "with a view to keep down taxation" and not because the Government of Bengal wished for a postponement. We are unaware of the reasons which made the Government of Bengal wish to postpone the taking of a census until 1872. It is nearly two years since the Supreme Government issued its order to the subordinate Governments to prepare for numbering the people in November 1871, and the time granted appears to us to have been ample for the work to be performed. A preliminary or trial census was directed to be taken early in the present year to enable any errors to be corrected in the final returns. If we were told that the census was to be postponed for another year on account of the difficulty of training enumerators or organizing the head offices of the various circles, the excuse might have been considered sufficient, but that the postponement has "been resolved on with a view to keep down expenditure, and, if possible, to reduce the income tax," savours strongly of the financial incapacity of the Temple administration. Is it true that the income tax can only be reduced by laying aside the census? In the roll of the proposed imperial expenditure for 1871-72 there is no item that might not be reduced, or amended, to meet the financial necessities of Government rather than set aside for another year a numbering of the people. As a matter of finance the taking of a census will result in true economy and its abandonment in a national loss. It is unnecessary for us to point out in how many ways the country would gain by possessing reliable census returns. The resolution to postpone the census with the view of keeping down expenditure, seems to regard the outlay on a census as a loss of capital; it is forgotten that the losses incidental to an ignorance of the condition of the people must be considerably greater both to Government and individuals than the amount which would be expended in taking a census. Is there nobody at the seat of Government who can shew the folly of postponing the census for another year?

EVERY time that a convulsion occurs in Europe there are not wanting men who exaggerate alike the influence and the power of England. If a special course of action much desired by hot-headed men or thorough-paced doctrinaires is not adopted, we hear forthwith that the influence of England is extinguished, and that she is too much of a shop-keeper to use her power. It is a delusion and a mischievous delusion. The influence of nations is a changing quantity, depending not only on the character of statesmen, on the condition—military and political—in which the nation may be, but on the estimate formed by other nations of readiness or unreadiness to back up advice. Now it is conceivable that the Government of a nation may give sound advice, but may not be prepared, may not deem it politic, to enforce the advice at the point of the bayonet. Sometimes the statesmen are wanting, sometimes the internal condition of the State paralyzes its arm, sometimes parties are divided, and sometimes there is a general agreement that *le jeu ne vaut pas la chandelle*. England, no more than any other nation, can have her own way; but there are occasions when she can secure an approximation towards it by threats or by fighting, and other occasions when she must fight, whatever may happen. During the present war she has exerted a good deal of influence, and has been more active than any other neutral State, because no one suspected her of sinister designs, and every one, we firmly believe, respected and respects her latent might. That a State prefers deliberately a policy of neutrality is no proof of a decay of influence or power, but it is *prima facie* evidence that she judges neutrality to be set in politic. As a neutral she cannot, of course, speak with the force of a belligerent, but if respected, and to a considerable extent, dreaded, she can exert great influence. England has been and will long continue to be in that position.

Now, as a matter of fact, the influence as well as the power of England were greatest between 1804 and 1815. They have never been greater since she was a nation. But, contrary to general belief, the influence of England fell with the fall of Napoleon I. Before that event the continental nations had much to hope, perhaps everything to hope from her constancy, her valour, and her gold. The triumph she had so materially helped to win diminished her influence in proportion to the diminution in the need for what she had prodigally supplied. She was not supreme at Vienna, very far from it, and what power she did exercise over the decisions of the Congress was due more to the personal character of Wellington, and the confidence which his cool judgment inspired, than to anything else. From 1815 the influence of England fell steadily. The Holy Alliance became arbiters of the Continent. Even the Duke of Wellington found himself a person of no account at the Congresses of Laybach and Verona, and four years after the allies quitted France, a French army, as the executive arm, not of English ideas, but of the Holy Alliance, marched to Cadiz and crushed the Constitutionalists of Spain. So isolated and relatively weak had we become that a Ministry, bitterly hostile to the Russian attack on Turkey in 1828, dared not resist it. Between 1815 and 1830 our influence had fallen lower than it had ever been for a hundred years. The reason was that the internal condition of England—those conflicts about trade and religion to which Mr. Disraeli referred, and he might have added political franchises—engrossed the Government and left it without the means of using a large influence on the Continent. The French Revolution of 1830 performed the great service to Europe of overthrowing the Holy Alliance and the English monopolists; and the influence of England has revived ever since. Not that we had our own way; but at critical moments we flung in a decisive word at the back of which was known to be physical force; and never since have we been shut out of the European Council Hall. In truth, England has exercised far more power in the affairs of Europe since 1830 than she had done at any period, except the eleven years of her strife with Napoleon. The next aggression of Russia met with effectual resistance; and although we have not since that date gone to war, every one conversant with European politics knows how decisively English influence weighed on behalf of Italian unity, in the Italian struggle, and how on various other points we successfully frustrated the projects of the French Emperor. It was prudence that kept us out of the Danish squabble, and a wise prudence; it was prudence that made us decline to fight for Poland, and a wise prudence; it was prudence which made us draw back from the Mexican adventure and refuse to intervene on the side of the Southern States when solicited to do so by the French Government—in all these cases our intervention could only have turned to the profit of France. Compared with any other period it is impossible to see wherein the influence of England has been diminished. In any dispute all the Powers anxiously consider what she will do, and not one would like to have her for an enemy. But, to use the words of Mr. Disraeli, "the influence of England, though considerable, is limited," and all who write and talk as if it were unlimited, as if we could do anything we tried to do in Europe, work mischief, because they foster a delusion. In this Eastern world we *are* supreme, both by power and influence; and no State, probably no combination of States, could shake our power or destroy our influence. We can only do that ourselves, aided by a set of *quasi*-Englishmen who are unremitting in their efforts to improve the true breed off the face of this part of creation.

THE Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, Colonel Keatinge, returned to Nagpore last Friday.

THE office of the Cotton Commissioner for the Central Provinces and Berars has been transferred from Nagpore to Allahabad.

SIR WILLIAM GREY, we observe, takes a year's furlough before (as we presume he intends) retiring from the service.

THE article on the "Indian Deficit," in the January number of "Frazer's Magazine" is attributed in Calcutta to Mr. Seton-Karr, the late Indian Foreign Secretary.

MR. LEPEL GRIFFIN has, it is said, been appointed to officiate as Secretary to the Government of the Punjab during the absence of Mr. Thornton, who is about to proceed on furlough.

THE author of "Dame Europa's School" is said by the "Pioneer" to be neither Mr. C. Kingsley nor Mr. Armfield, but the Rev. Mr. Pullen, a minor Canon of Salisbury. A month ago the publication had already produced him £500.

THE High Court, N. W. P., on the 4th instant admitted Mr. Charles Coleman Dillon, of the Middle Temple, Barrister-at-Law, as an advocate of the Court. At the same time Mr. Graham, an Attorney of the High Court of Calcutta, was enrolled as a pleader thereof.

FROM Tinnevelly the "Madras Mail" hears that there is great excitement in connection with the D. P. W. prosecutions, which Mr. Puckle, the Collector, has taken up in earnest. Mr. Colquhoun has been refused bail by the magistrate.

FOUR companies and the head-quarters of the 22nd N. I. left Calcutta for Dacca on Saturday morning, the order for their departure having only been received at mess on Friday night. The 4th N. I. is to remain in Cachar. His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief is expected in Calcutta on the 10th—next Friday.

AT a meeting of the "Anglo-Indian Christian Union," recently held in Lahore, the Rev. W. W. Phelps, one of the speakers, adverted to a Union of another description—the Association for Promoting the Unity of Christendom, the initials of which were unintelligible to some, A. P. U. C. The reverend gentleman said that some wit had varied the explanation into the Association for Promoting Undesirable Connections!

THE earnest appeal on behalf of education made by the Viceroy at the Ajmere durbar to the chiefs and nobles of Rajpootana is already, says the "Pioneer," bearing fruit. The Maharajah of Oodeypore has given a lakh of rupees towards the endowment of the College for the sons of Thakoors at Ajmere. It is probable that many other Rajpoot chiefs will, according to their respective means, follow the good example.

THE "Lucknow Times" thus refers to the conversion of a Brahmo to Christianity :—

"We publish in another column a letter signed 'A Convert' giving a most edifying description of the conversion of one of the Bramhos. So there is War and discord in the

COTTON EXPORTS FROM THE CENTRAL PROVINCES AND THE BERARS.

STATEMENT showing in detail the quantity of cotton exported from the stations of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway in the Central Provinces and the Berars, from the 1st October 1870 up to fortnight 26th February 1871, as compared with the exports up to the same date in the season of 1869-70, and 1868-69.

Stations.			1868-69.	1869-70.	1870-71.
Raipore	Full Pressed	Bales.	1,000	1,000	1,316
	Half Pressed	Bales.	12,200	5,216	3,288
	—	Candies	13,200	6,216	4,604
Total Exports up to 26th Feb. 1871.		Bales.	13,200	6,216	4,604
Seoni	Full Pressed	Bales.	4,240	11,364	6,900
	Half Pressed	Bales.	...	...	...
	—	Candies	4,240	11,364	6,900
Total Exports up to 26th Feb. 1871.		Bales.	4,240	11,364	6,900
Chanda	Full Pressed	Dollums	200	1,000	1,000
	Half Pressed	Bales.	175	5,445	5,000
	—	Candies	1,000	6,445	6,000
Total Exports up to 26th Feb. 1871.		Bales.	1,000	9,345	4,460
Warora	Full Pressed	Dollums	150	1,000	1,000
	Half Pressed	Bales.	4,672	7,345	3,940
	—	Candies	4,822	8,345	4,940
Total Exports up to 26th Feb. 1871.		Bales.	4,460	14,690	8,880
Wurdha	Full Pressed	Dollums	1,000	1,000	1,000
	Half Pressed	Bales.	3,460	12,690	6,880
	—	Candies	4,460	13,690	7,880
Total Exports up to 26th Feb. 1871.		Bales.	4,460	14,690	8,880
Nagpore	—	Dollums	1,000	1,000	1,000
	—	Bales.	3,460	12,690	6,880
	—	Candies	4,460	13,690	7,880
Total Exports up to 26th Feb. 1871.		Bales.	4,460	14,690	8,880
Kamptee	—	Dollums	1,000	1,000	1,000
	—	Bales.	3,460	12,690	6,880
	—	Candies	4,460	13,690	7,880
Total Exports up to 26th Feb. 1871.		Bales.	4,460	14,690	8,880
Ramtek	—	Dollums	1,000	1,000	1,000
	—	Bales.	3,460	12,690	6,880
	—	Candies	4,460	13,690	7,880
Total Exports up to 26th Feb. 1871.		Bales.	4,460	14,690	8,880
Pownar	—	Dollums	1,000	1,000	1,000
	—	Bales.	3,460	12,690	6,880
	—	Candies	4,460	13,690	7,880
Total Exports up to 26th Feb. 1871.		Bales.	4,460	14,690	8,880
Arvi	—	Dollums	1,000	1,000	1,000
	—	Bales.	3,460	12,690	6,880
	—	Candies	4,460	13,690	7,880
Total Exports up to 26th Feb. 1871.		Bales.	4,460	14,690	8,880
Wurdha	—	Dollums	1,000	1,000	1,000
	—	Bales.	3,460	12,690	6,880
	—	Candies	4,460	13,690	7,880
Total Exports up to 26th Feb. 1871.		Bales.	4,460	14,690	8,880
Hinganghat	—	Dollums	1,000	1,000	1,000
	—	Bales.	3,460	12,690	6,880
	—	Candies	4,460	13,690	7,880
Total Exports up to 26th Feb. 1871.		Bales.	4,460	14,690	8,880
Total Exports for the week ending 26th Feb. 1871.		Bales.	4,460	14,690	8,880
Total Exports up to 26th Feb. 1871.		Bales.	4,460	14,690	8,880
Total Exports up to 26th Feb. 1870.		Bales.	4,460	14,690	8,880
Total Exports up to 26th Feb. 1869.		Bales.	4,460	14,690	8,880
Total Exports up to 26th Feb. 1868.		Bales.	4,460	14,690	8,880

Totals in bales of 3½ cwts.

	1870-71.	1869-70	1868-69
Full-pressed.....	47,311	27,807	33,920
Half-pressed.....	21,023	22,707	24,985
Dokras... 12,148	4,047 10,522	3,024 25,218	12 726
3	= 75,981 = 50,529	= 53,137	= 111,630

A. J. DUNLOP,
Assistant Cotton Commissioner West Berar.
Dated Camp Sheegaum, 4th March 1871.

THE FINANCES.

ACCOUNT OF THE REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA FOR THE FIRST NINE MONTHS OF THE YEAR 1870-71, AS COMPARED WITH THE CORRESPONDING PERIOD OF 1869-70.

REVENUE AND RECEIPTS.	April to Dec. 1869	April to Dec. 1870.	Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£
Customs	12,336,400	12,378,230	41,830	...
Salt	456,446	530,19	73,758	...
Opium	276,233	247,198	...	29,035
Excise	1,623 767	1,733,006	109,238	...
Stamps	688,177	1,924,109	765,932	...
Land Revenue	1,605,54	1,580,38	174,83	...
Assessed Taxes	4,154,110	4,486,221	332,081	...
Forest	2,352,127	2,350,753	...	4,373
Tributes	673,468	660,09	...	1,(66,23
Interest	123,331	27,07	...	96,252
Post Office	4,2 631	627,984	123,434	...
Telegraph	150,897	177,02	26,12	...
Miscellaneous	697,848	1,839,500	1,141,65	...
Mint	201 10	191,70	...	9,450
Marine	125,42	17,057	45,63	...
Civil Departments	50,19	49,252	...	2,908
Military Departments	322,687	322,718	...	35,149
Public Works	39,512	436,232	...	160,710
Total	31,411,034	32,935,93	2,833,615	1,331,710
Deduct Receipts from Ap. to Novemb'r	603,229	500,03	...	52,990
Net Receipts	95,389	88,883	...	6,502
Interest	296,245	92,78	...	203,460
Extraordinary do.	6,699	3,54	...	3,147
Special Account	...	2,870	2,87	...
Total Revenue	32,445,649	33,674,430	2,846,490	1,617,709

Includes Irrigation receipts in the Public Works Department to November only.
Includes Income Tax realised in the Military and Public Departments up to November only.

EXPENDITURE.	April to Dec. 1869	April to Dec. 1870.	Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£
Interest on Funded Debt	1,931,153	2,103,937	122,784	...
Charges on Service Funds and other Accounts	382,654	349,441	...	33,213
Collection and Drawbacks	267,697	255,129	...	12,568
Cost of Revenue	1,683,230	1,668,215	...	15,015
Customs	208,393	272,058	63,072	...
Duty on Spirits and Opium	177,173	226,570	49,397	...
Salt Taxes	28,364	32,468	4,104	...
Opium	136,353	138,728	2,369	...
Excise	291,424	273,772	...	17,652
Stamps	1,491,947	1,706,309	214,362	...
Land Revenue	70,670	42,784	...	2,886
Assessed Taxes	64,823	44,210	...	20,619
Forest	488,093	473,174	...	15,429
Tributes	292,203	230,770	...	62,129
Post Office	828,498	844,933	...	23,803
Telegraph	157,559	148,441	...	9,118
Civil Departments	2,111,314	2,175,900	64,586	...
Law and Justice	1,789,573	1,967,704	...	122,169
Police	312,502	279,902	...	32,563
Education	437,699	437,699	...	2,361
Ecclesiastical	119,395	113,062	...	6,333
Medical services	335,982	354,883	18,901	...
Stationery and Printing	170,386	165,138	...	14,228
Political Agencies	294,302	191,505	...	92,857
Allowances, &c. under Treaties and Engagements	949,122	972,138	23,016	...
Miscellaneous	484,357	616,067	131,690	...
Superannuation, &c., Allowances	424,070	523,988	29,918	...
Total	16,122,072	16,308,372	724,278	537,978
	From April to Nov. only.	From April to Nov. only.		
Army	8,329,035	7,811,341	...	517,694
P. Works Ordinary—Public Works	3,604,309	2,218,624	...	1,385,685
Railways Guaranteed	44,141	55,019	10,878	...
Railway Exchange: Loss	213,223	84,195	...	129,028
State Railways	2,-85	4,965	2,180	...
P. W. Extraordinary—Irrigation, &c.	509,231	416,496	...	182,735
State Railways	19,107	143,534	124,427	...
Total Expenditure	28,933,903	27,042,546	861,763	2,753,120

* Includes refunds in the Military and Public Works Departments up to November only.

THE AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

(FROM JEAN RENAUD & CO.'S NEW ORLEANS PRICE CURRENT OF FEB. 21.)

At the time of our last review the New York Cotton market was reported at the advanced rates of 15½c. for Middling Uplands and 15½ for Orleans, and Gold at 110¼, while our latest accounts from Liverpool were up to Monday evening, when cotton was quoted at 8d. for Middling Uplands and 8¼d. for Orleans, with sales of 10,000 bales. The telegrams received since state that cotton closed at New York on Wednesday dull and drooping at a decline of ⅛c., Middling Uplands being quoted at 15¼c. and Orleans at 15½, and on Thursday quiet at the same; Gold closing on Wednesday at 110⅞ and on Thursday at the same. The cable dispatches during the same period report the Liverpool Cotton market as more or less active (received on Wednesday) at the previous rates of 8d. for Middling Uplands and 8¼d. for Orleans,—sales 10,000 bales, but on the same evening (received on Wednesday night) at the reduced rates of 7¾d. for Middling Uplands and 8¼d. for Orleans, and at 1-30 P.M. on Wednesday (received on Thursday night) easier but not quotably lower,—sales 12,000 bales. Still later accounts up to the close of business yesterday, report the New York Cotton market as having closed at 15¼c. for Middling Uplands, and 15½c. for Orleans, Gold closing at 110⅝, while our latest dispatch from Liverpool was at 4-30 P.M. on Thursday, when the market was quoted dull at 7¾d. for Middling Uplands and 8¼d. for Orleans, sales 10,000 bales.

In accordance with the movement in cotton and the course of gold, Sterling Exchange has shown only a fair degree of animation, and shown very little variation in rates, closing at ½ per cent. over Tuesday's rates. The offerings of Domestic Exchange have been fair, rates have stiffened, Bank checks on New York closing at ½ to ¾ per cent. discount, against ¾ on Tuesday.

The weather has continued clear and pleasant. We notice in Northern circulars that they are still harping on "fine weather for picking," evidently imagining that the crop is steadily increasing under the manipulations of the industrious freedmen! Our readers, who have the most conclusive evidence to the contrary, and confidently expect that no appreciable further amount will be gathered this season, may well smile at such assumptions.

The receipts proper during the past week exhibit an increase over last week's of 5,766 bales and over last year's of 5,481 as appears from the following table:—

Two days ending Sept.			1870.	1869.
Week	...	2	391	379
...	...	9	2,101	2,281
...	...	16	3,740	6,619
...	...	23	8,416	13,054
...	...	30	12,146	19,385
...	Oct.	7	17,844	22,680
...	...	14	19,369	25,253
...	...	21	24,678	28,714
...	...	28	29,949	25,672
...	Nov.	4	30,925	24,465
...	...	11	42,075	31,711
...	...	18	36,672	25,082
...	...	25	37,084	20,493
...	Dec.	2	41,568	32,701
...	...	9	57,114	32,116
...	...	16	5,,333	35,253
...	...	23	41,986	38,755
...	...	30	53,982	43,406
...	Jan.	6	45,847	41,400
...	...	13	44,593	31,304
...	...	20	50,359	44,878

This shows an excess in the total over last year of 37,067 bales.

Cotton arrived since the 17th inst. of Louisiana and Mississippi 22,020 bales, Lake 32, Arkansas 1,118, Florida 115, Mobile 1,096, Texas 269; together, 24,550 bales. Total for the week, 53,102. Cleared since the 17th inst. for Liverpool 16,739 bales, Queenstown 1,337, Barcelona 1,433, Trieste 1,490, New York 2,024, Boston 1,510, Philadelphia 347, Providence 1,426; together 26,306 bales. Total for the week 70,341 bales. Stock in presses and on shipboard not cleared on the 20th inst. 189,214 bales.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH OFFICE—7TH MARCH, 9 P.M.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.

Via Russia, 6th March, 7-55 P.M., Greenwich time.
Time in transit, 10 hours 26 minutes.
Via Red Sea, 7th March, 1-5 5 P.M., Greenwich time.
Time in transit, 39 minut es.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.

Via Russia, 6th March, 9-22 P.M., Greenwich time.
Time in transit, 15 hours 43 minutes.
Via Turkey, 6th March, 4-50 P.M., Greenwich time.
Time in transit, 13 hours 8 minutes.
Via Red Sea, 7th March, 1 P.M., Greenwich time.
Time in transit, 1 hour 50 minutes.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 9 P.M. of the 6th to 9 P.M. of the 7th March is as follows:—

To Bombay		Max.	Min.
From	Kurrachee	1 34	0 3
,,	Calcutta	2 10	0 18
,,	Madras	1 35	0 8
,,	Galle	25 47	0 0

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

KURRACHEE, 7th March, 9 P.M.—Latest dates from United Kingdom via Russia, 6th March, 9-10 P.M.; via Turkey, 6th March, 12-55 P.M. From Continent of Europe via Russia, 6th March 9-22 P.M.; via Turkey, 6th March, 4-50 P.M. Cable right to Fao; Turkish line right to Fora; clear beyond; Persian line right to London.

SUICIDE OF A EUROPEAN SOLDIER.

DEFECTIVE STATE OF THE COLABA LUNATIC ASYLUM.

DR. HEWLETT, Coroner for the City of Bombay, held an inquest on Monday, concerning the death of George Abbott, a private in the 2nd Battalion 60th Rifles. Deceased was admitted into the asylum on the 13th February last in accordance with an order signed by Colonel Penn, Commandant of the Colaba Sanatarium. On the same day thirty other insane soldiers were admitted into the asylum. The medical history of the deceased was sent with him, in which it was stated that he had once attempted to commit suicide by throwing himself down a well, and on two other occasions by strangling himself with a rope. On Monday morning, between 4 and 5 o'clock, deceased was found hanging by the neck at the head of his bed and quite dead. He had, it seemed, committed suicide by means of a sheet which was given for his use and which was found round his neck.

The following evidence was taken at the inquest:—

Dr. William Niven said—I am the superintendent of the Colaba Lunatic Asylum, and live on the premises. I have looked at the body before this inquest, and identify it as that of George Abbott, who was an insane soldier, and an inmate of this asylum. He was about thirty-two years of age. The deceased was a private in the 2nd Battalion 60th Rifles. Was admitted into this asylum on the 13th February 1871 in accordance with an order signed by Colonel Penn, commandant of Colaba Sanitarium. The deceased was one of the thirty insane soldiers admitted on the same day. The medical history of the deceased was sent with him, in which it is stated that he had attempted to commit suicide once (but how long ago is not stated) by throwing himself down a well; and on two other occasions by strangling himself with a rope. On admission he was placed in this gallery—at first in company with eleven other insane European patients. This gallery is 116 feet long and 10 feet broad, and has opening into the twelve single rooms, in each, and of which an insane patient was confined. The only door from the rest of the building opening into the gallery is from the north side. On the south and at the extreme end of the gallery there is a passage about twenty feet long and nine feet broad, which leads to the privy. On the other side of the gallery, for about ten feet, is an open iron railing, with five wooden horizontal bars, through which the iron rails pass. The height of the railing is ten feet. The horizontal wooden bars are placed at the following heights from the floor. The bottom bar rests on the floor and is about two inches above it. The next one is 1 foot 5 inches above the bar, or 1 foot 7 inches above floor. The third one is 1 foot 5 inches distant from second floor, or 3 feet from the floor. The fourth bar is also 1 foot 5 inches from the third bar, or at a distance of 4 feet 5 inches above the floor. The fifth bar is 2 feet 2 inches above the fourth bar, or 6 feet 5 inches from the floor. I considered this gallery to be the safest place in which to place the deceased, as all windows are barred; and it is not considered prudent to place a patient with suicidal tendencies in a room by himself. I was quite aware of the facilities for patients to commit suicide by hanging themselves given by the bars in the passage leading to the privy, but to counteract that risk the passage is frequently used and is open to view on both sides from the outside; and it is in my experience that suicidal people generally select a quiet corner and one not exposed to view to commit suicide. For these reasons the deceased was not placed in a single room. I last saw the deceased alive at about noon yesterday. I did not converse with him, but I passed him in the gallery two or three times. The deceased since his admission has been a very quiet retired man and had not exhibited any suicidal tendencies. The disease entered in the case sent with the deceased is mania. I considered that the deceased was suffering from the form of insanity known as melancholia, but I have not considered it prudent to alter disease given in the medical cases of insane soldiers. I have never conversed with the deceased as to his own symptoms. After the second or third day of his admission, I from observation considered that the deceased was suffering from melancholia. The deceased did not appear to me to be more melancholy than usual, either the day before yesterday or yesterday. The deceased was to have been sent to England on the 2nd March, but he was detained to be sent with a batch which is under orders to go on the 10th April. The deceased was told that he was to be sent to England. I did not see the deceased again alive after 12 noon, yesterday. This morning, at a quarter past 6, I was informed that the deceased had hanged himself during the night. I came down to the place where the body was hanging. I found the deceased in a standing position on the north side of the passage leading to the privy than to the gallery. The deceased was suspended by the neck by the bed sheet, which had been made into the form of a rope by a part of it having been torn into strips which were knotted into a form of loop through which the rest of the sheet passed and formed a running noose. The running noose was round the deceased's neck, the knot or loop being behind his right ear. It was quite tight. The other end of the sheet had been passed round two of the iron rails attached to the uppermost cross bar. This end had been fastened in the form of a jamming hitch on one bar and a clove hitch through the second bar; the end of the sheet passing through the first bar. The right foot was resting on the base bar; the left foot was resting on the bedding belonging to the deceased, which was spread on the floor of the passage. His left arm was in raised position, and had been passed through two of the iron rails and was resting on a cross wooden bar. The right arm was hanging by his side; both hands were clenched firmly. A little froth was oozing out of the nostrils. He was quite dead and cold. He must have been dead, in my opinion, for two or three hours. He appeared to be in such a natural position, that I am informed a person who saw him there thought he was looking out into the sea. Last night there were twelve patients in the rooms opening on to the gallery. There were two other patients beside the deceased locked up in the gallery,—one of them is stated to have slept within two feet of the deceased. There was a light outside the window opposite the entrance into the passage leading into the privy. A European sentry was on duty during the whole of the night and was stationed at the head of the staircase at the north end of the gallery. This sentry was a European soldier. He had no orders to enter the gallery unless anything unusual attracted his attention, and on that event he was ordered to call the permanent European overseer. Four native warders, one of whom was to be on duty, were stationed at the head of the staircase in company with the sentry. The permanent overseer was ordered to visit the patients between 9 and 10 at night. He was not ordered to visit the patients during the night unless called. His duty was to visit the patients at about sun-rise in the morning, in order to allow the patients to go into the garden. Some of the doors of the rooms leading into the gallery were locked before 10 o'clock last night. There is a close stool inside the rooms in which patients are locked in, so that they have no cause to go the privy during the night. I think three of the occupants of the twelve rooms were not locked in during last night. There was no person told off to take care of the deceased during the night. The servants and the sentry and the permanent overseer were all warned that the deceased had suicidal tendencies. I did not personally warn the sentry, but I supposed that he was warned by the establishment. One of the occupants of the gallery, by name Private Lennon, of the Royal Artillery, is convalescent. He is in my opinion fit to give evidence before the jury on oath. I am informed, but I do not know of my own knowledge, that he was sleeping alongside the deceased. I had not given the deceased in charge to Private Lennon. The passage where the deceased's body was found was looked at from the outside, as I am informed, and as I had ordered several times during the night. This was the only precaution taken as regards this passage. I must observe that the servants in this asylum, both European and native, are not engaged to sleep amongst the patients and that I have several times talked to them about it, and that they have declined to do so. If they are compelled to do so, the orders must come from higher authority. The present regulations which have been sanctioned by Government, do not compel them to do so. I have long thought it would be desirable to introduce the system of having the servants to sleep amongst the insane patients, but the construction and internal arrangement of this asylum is not favorable to its being carried out. The passage to the privy is at right angles to the gallery, and it is manifestly impossible for a person at the north end of the gallery to see anybody in the passage leading to the privy. There is no room on the outside of the window in the gallery where the lamp is hung, and which looks into the passage leading to the privy. The lamp hangs in the open air. I do not consider it perfectly safe to leave a patient who has exhibited strong suicidal tendencies by himself with other insane patients in a place where there are facilities such as exist in this passage without having somebody to look after him. I state this as an answer to an abstract question. The precaution I took by placing the deceased in a gallery with others, I considered, was sufficient for his safety. I considered that it was extremely unlikely that a suicidal patient would have selected the place the deceased did to hang himself, on account of its being so open to view from outside. In all my reading and experience, I never knew of a case of suicide being committed in such an open place. The body must have been hanging, I should say, from about 4 a.m. It would be dark at that time. I am informed that the deceased was seen during the night, and that it was thought he was standing. This certainly now proves that the fact of persons looking from the outside is not a sufficient precaution as regards the safety of this passage. In some English asylums, suicidal patients are placed in square rooms with four or five other patients, into which a small window looks from a servant's room. In other asylums, the servant sleeps, in the room with suicidal patients. I am of opinion that the death of the deceased was caused by hanging, and that he hanged himself by his own hand. There are no other marks of violence on the body. I have on more than one occasion made an especial examination of the deceased. It is not usual in this asylum, or in my knowledge in any other, to place a sentry over each patient who has suicidal tendencies. Out of the thirty insane soldiers admitted at the same time as the deceased, there were four or five who were reported to have suicidal tendencies. The other patient, who slept in the gallery with the deceased and Private Lennon, is suffering from *dementia*, and has no homicidal tendencies. The deceased was a stout, well-nourished, muscular man, and I should say must have weighed twelve stone.

Re-examined—With regard to the abstract question as to the condition of perfect safety regarding patients with suicidal tendencies, I wish to add that there is not a room, large or small, in the whole asylum, excepting the dark close cells, which is perfectly safe against suicide. It would be cruel to confine a man in one of these cells every night continuously, on account of the absence of free ventilation. I placed the deceased in a gallery instead of a single room, because it is a recognised principle not to place a suicidal patient in a single room. Over the fifteen Europeans confined in this gallery or ward, there are three native servants and one European overseer on duty during the day; and at night there is no servant in the ward, but the sentry and native warder are on duty during the whole of the night outside. A person with suicidal tendencies may be seized with an uncontrollable impulse to commit suicide without any previous warning. When the last witness saw the deceased standing, as stated, he might have been alive and meditating the act. I have no hesitation in saying that the construction of the Colaba Lunatic Asylum is of the worst possible form. It has repeatedly been brought to the notice of Government. These galleries were never intended to be used as sleeping rooms. The asylum was originally built for the maintenance of under 100 lunatics. There is proper accommodation in it for 12 European patients, but none for European females; for 128 male native patients and for 35 female native patients—total, 175 patients. There are now in the asylum 23 male Europeans, 1 female European, 167 male natives, and 41 female natives—or a total of 232 patients.

John Cronan said—I am the superintendent overseer in the Colaba Lunatic Asylum, and live on the premises. I have been employed at the Colaba Lunatic Asylum in charge of the European inmates for the last four years. I last saw the deceased alive at 10 o'clock last night. He was then lying on his bed which was spread on the floor of the passage leading to the privy from the gallery of the upper western ward. Another patient, by name Lennon, was lying within two feet of the deceased's bed. Lennon was lying on his own bed. These two men had asked me to be allowed to lay their beds in this passage as it was a cooler place than the gallery, being open on both sides to the air. I spoke to Lennon, and bid him good night. I saw that the deceased was awake, but I did not speak to him. I had seen the deceased every day since his admission. He was a very quiet man. I have had several conversations with him. He appeared to be cheerful at his dinner time, but at other times he kept by himself and did not talk much to any one. My orders are to see that the patients are in their quarters at sun down, and to lock them up for the night at 9 o'clock. Certain individuals are, under Dr. Niven's orders, not locked up in separate roops during the night, but are allowed to have their doors open. I am not ordered to visit the patients during the night or until the next morning at sunrise, when I unlock the doors and allow the patients to go into the garden. If a patient were ill during the night, he would call out to the warder stationed outside the gallery at the head of the staircase. I should then be informed and come and see what was the matter, in company with the apothecary. In consequence of information I received I came here this morning at 6 o'clock and saw the deceased hanging by the neck in the position viewed by the jury. I was the first European overseer to approach him. He was cold and dead. I recognise the sheet which is round the deceased's neck as one that I gave to the deceased for his use. The bedding on which the deceased's feet were partly resting was the deceased's bedding. It is in the same place as where I saw it last night. I think the deceased must first of all have formed one end of the sheet into a running noose, which he placed round his head, and then that he must have stood on the cross bars and have tied the other end of the sheet in the way in which it was found, and which was viewed by the jury, and then have let himself fall from the bar on which he was standing. His feet first touched the bedding and the base bar, but not sufficiently to sustain the weight of his body. Since the 30 soldiers came, there has been a guard of European soldiers in the asylum, and orders have been issued by Dr. Niven to a sentry, who is placed in the outside of the gallery by night, to go round the whole of the outside of the building and to bring to my notice any matter he might consider to be wrong. These passages were especially pointed out, and the sentries were warned to take an especial look at them. Before the soldiers came, there were no orders regarding these passages. The only light that shines into them during the night is from a lamp hung outside the window in the gallery which is opposite to the passage. I saw this lamp burning this morning. I and other servants had been warned by Dr. Niven that the deceased had suicidal tendencies. We were ordered to be careful of him. I used to try and cheer him up by talking to him, and I lent him a book. There was no servant told off specially to look after the deceased.

William Lennon said—I am a Gunner of of the Royal Artiller F. Battery 8th Brigade. The F. Battery is now at Barrackpore. I have known the deceased since the 19th December 1870, when he was admitted into the asylum at Calcutta, where I was at the time. The deceased was under the delusion that he was a nobleman's bastard and that he was entitled to a large property, and that the doctors in this country were trying to deprive him of it and treating him wrongly. He has frequently told me that this was preying on his mind. In other respects he appeared to be quite sane. He used to make fun of other insane patients. He has on more than one occasion said that he heard voices whenever he went to sleep, and he once said before me that he would hang himself. Yesterday the deceased was cheerful and was laughing. He had a solitary fit last night and walked by himself and did not seem inclined to talk. I took my bed last night at 10-30 to put it in the passage leading to the privy, because it was cooler. I there found the deceased lying down in his bed. He was singing hymns. He appeared to be better. I laid down and went to sleep. This morning at about 4-30 I awoke and turned over in my bed and saw the deceased apparently standing at the head of his bed and looking over the sea. I then went to sleep again and awoke at 5 o'clock and saw him in the same position. I thought he had been a long time in that position, and I got up and looked intently at him and saw a running knot over his throat. I saw that he was quite dead. I came to the gallery door and told the native warder to go for the overseer. I did not hear the deceased make any noise during the night, but there is always a fearful noise during the night of natives shouting and doors cracking throughout the asylum.

Private Henry Crosses said—I am a private in the 49th Regiment. I was on duty last night from 10 p.m. until 6 a.m. this morning. My orders were to walk around the building four or five times during these hours, and to report any noise that I heard or anything unusual that I saw. I went round at 10 p.m. and found all correct. I saw the passage leading to the privy. The deceased was not there at that hour. I again went round at 1 o'clock. I did not go and see the passage, as there was a man making a noise in the other end of the building. I went round between 3 and 4 o'clock. I saw the figure of a man apparently standing in the passage where the deceased was found and looking over the sea. I could not see whether anything was round his neck or not. I have often seen patients looking through the bars of that passage over the sea. I went again at 6-30, and saw the deceased in the same position.

Megha Peeraji said—I am a Mahar by caste, and a peon in the employ of the Superintendent Lunatic Asylum. This morning I was on sentry duty from 1 a.m. to 4 a.m. to go round the buildings of the asylum in company with the last witness. At 3 a.m. this morning, I passed outside the passage in which the deceased's body was found. I saw the form of a human being, of a sahib, standing in the place where the body was afterwards found. I did not see whether the deceased's arm was through the rails or not. The person I saw was apparently looking over the sea. I could not see whether there was anything round his neck or not. The moon was shining brightly at the time. I know it was 3 a.m., because I had just heard the *gurry* strike.

Verdict:—"The jury finds that the deceased, George Abott, committed suicide by hanging himself whilst in a state of unsound mind. The jury is also of opinion that the present building at Colaba, used as a Lunatic Asylum, is wholly unfitted for such purpose, and request that its condition may be brought under the notice of Government."

CALCUTTA.

3RD MARCH 1871.

THE evening party at Government House, which followed the investiture, if not perhaps quite so agreeable to some few of the guests as a ball would have been, certainly gave pleasure to a far larger number of persons than any entertainment of the season. Long before the first carriage had deposited its load of gauze and broadcloth, a vast crowd, attracted by the great promise of fireworks, in the shape of pasteboard fortresses and huge bundles of brown paper, had collected round the railings to watch the course of events. Along Old Court House Street and the buildings north of Government House every window framed a multitude of faces, and the roofs of the houses were occupied by eager spectators. Pyrotechny is an art highly appreciated by the native, to his taste it contains every ingredient of enjoyment, noise, smell, and *tamasha*, and it flourishes at night, too, which is another qualification; that being the only time when he is thoroughly awake and in full enjoyment of the fragrant hubble-bubble. So that I think their Excellencies exercised a peculiarly kind and nice discretion in letting an entertainment in honor of a great native Chief take this particular form. When the guests had arrived and perambulated for a little time the splendid marble hall, a little crowd was observed to trickle towards the doors leading on to the grand portico, and this small stream gathered to itself and grew, until the whole brilliant throng flooded out on the stone staircase under and through the huge Ionic columns, into the dark night. Suddenly a blue light burns and discovers the whole scene, the splendid assemblage on the broad steps, the multitude of brown and white beyond, and, between, the quaint fabrics prepared for destruction with the flitting forms of the destroyers hovering about. Then—all is dark again, when in an instant shoots up into the dark heaven a rocket, a thin impetuous flame, being an *avant coureur* to show the way to the army which is soon to follow. Arrived at a dizzy height it seems to stop, and then with a soft explosion disperses itself and slowly falls towards earth in a hundred bells of red and white flame. Hundreds follow to meet the same fate, and soon the whole place is ablaze. Revolving lights, Roman candles, and spluttering cascades of fire burst into existence. Little globes of many colored flame dance up far into the night and slowly fall again as if played with by some giant juggler. Clumsy fire-balloons wobble skyward and get lost amongst the stars, burning letters reveal themselves in dark corners, and spell out words,—"Welcome" and so on; and skeleton trees develope into full foliage, becoming clothed with fiery leaves. Slowly lurid clouds of red smoke gather together and wrap up the different conflagrations, ladies become seized with short consumptive-sounding coughs, and a sensation steals over the spectators as if lucifer matches of the old school were being burnt under their noses. A dignified retreat within is beaten, the band strikes up, the forces are marshalled and march upstairs to the ball-room where supper is laid out. You have already heard of the manner in which the Maharajah of Puttiala was toasted and of the way in which the toast was received. The reply of H. H., though perfectly inaudible to any but the Viceroy, was evidently, from the smiles which it elicited, perfectly satisfactory.

Wednesday was a State night at the opera,—"by command." During dinner it began to rain, mildly at first but gradually waxing wilder and wilder, till about the time one had to start it had become quite fierce, coming down with a loud splash and pelting against the top of a carriage as if it must come through. Yet, notwithstanding all this a guard-of-honor of H. M.'s 19th, including the band, were drawn up round the house, without their greatcoats on, looking intensely miserable and perfectly sodden with rain: and being there early they had to wait a good while—at least half an hour, I should say—before the Viceregal carriages drove up, followed and preceded by brothers in misfortune—the body-guard. On entering the gate the band played a few notes of the national anthem, and when their Excellencies had arrived in their box the curtain rose, and the whole company sang God save the Queen. Lucia di Lammermoor was the piece given, and Signora Coy, as Lucia, enchanted the house both with the excellence of her singing and her finished and careful acting, the latter brought into striking relief by the flat and wooden playing around. Signor Rosnati, as Edgardo, was in his worst form, singing but indifferently and acting without spirit or effort to please. The house was full, and looked unusually gay and bright from the number of uniforms: officers came in full-dress with their swords on, and a good many politicals were about in their blue and gold with court rapiers. Puttiala and his people were in a box near the stage, the chief with the broad collar of the most exalted Order on, and the big glittering star on his breast, looking very sultry and complacent. The loud ceaseless patter of the rain somewhat disturbed the performance, but in barring the way to the refreshment shed it had a great deal more to answer for. During the intervals of the piece it was quite pitiable to see men hustling together in remote corners of the verandah, furtively puffing an *entre-scène*, unable to cross the wet gulf which separated them from the bright inviting little peg alcove. Last night they were to have given Don Pasquale, but at the last moment substituted The Barber, a change which was by no means unpopular. Another night of pouring rain it was, and this time the house leaked in all directions; some boxes becoming quite uninhabitable and buckets having to be placed to catch the water and prevent a general inundation. To add to the discomfort and dreariness of the scene, the house was half empty. I question whether the whole audience numbered a hundred people; the stalls were absolutely empty, but the company bore up wonderfully against the depressing circumstances, and regarding, no doubt, the performance in the light of rehearsal, executed their parts with admirable care and precision.

Sir William Grey left Calcutta last evening, crossing the river by one of the Government steamers to Howrah, and proceeding to Bombay by the ordinary night mail. An honest and determined man, though cold and hard, Sir William had certainly a title to be respected. As was said when he first took office, and as has now been remarked on his quitting it, his ambition was to be a quiet work-a-day ruler whose influence should be felt in the results of his labours at the desk, and not in the effects of any ostentatious pageantry or assumptions of lavish hospitality. And this programme he adhered to,—a conscientiously industrious man he was, and if his genius never carried him above his current work, it always bore him through it with high praise and honour. His successor is of a different order,—one, who, to use an ancient and familiar saying, *will either make a spoon or spoil a horn*,—will, that is to say, make Bengal into a model province, or else play old Harry with it and its institutions. The Duke of Argyll believes in the former, and the zemindars in the latter alternative; let us be wise *after* the event. Not having seen Mr. George Campbell as a Lieutenant-Governor before, it is impossible to say how he will play the part now; when he performed in a walking *rôle* he certainly declaimed a little, but now he has got into the leading business he may not consider it necessary to do so any longer. We are having fine Scotch weather now,—pelting showers, high wind, and a universal clammy chill in the air. While I now write heavy driving clouds are sweeping across the sky, a cold wind is tossing the kites and crows hither and thither where it listeth, and a general effect of dreariness pervades nature. Great pools of water are lying on the maidan which have tempted flocks of white birds belonging to the long-legged family of waders to visit Calcutta. The

OCCASIONAL NOTES.

(FROM THE "PALL MALL BUDGET" OF FEBRUARY 10.)

"B. C."

No measure of army reform will be perfect unless it provides for the discharge from the ranks of notoriously bad characters. It is a well-known fact that the authorities at the Horse Guards, for some reason best known to themselves, take a positive delight in refusing to sanction the discharge of soldiers who are a disgrace to their regiments. There is, unless we are misinformed, a private in a battalion of the Grenadiers whose military career has been so glorious that it deserves record, and affords a striking example of the fatherly interest taken by the authorities in young soldiers who have succumbed to the temptations which surround them. This misguided hero has been forty-two times entered in the regimental defaulters' book, four times tried by court-martial, twice sentenced to be discharged with ignominy and marked B C, and fourteen times sentenced to imprisonment by his commanding officer. There is hardly a crime that a soldier can commit short of murder that this man has not committed. The list comprises habitual drunkenness, desertion, insubordination, resisting escort, riotous conduct, &c., &c. Yet, notwithstanding that, in accordance with the order issued by command of the Secretary of State for War that men of bad character and who are continually in trouble should be discharged the service even though the last offence may not be heinous, he has been twice sentenced by court-martial to be so discharged—yet the confirming authority has been withheld by those whose duty it was to give it, and this exemplary soldier still wears her Majesty's uniform. Can we wonder, under such circumstances, that men who have a character to lose frequently prefer any other profession to that of a soldier when they are liable to enforced companionship with such comrades as these?

MR. CHILDERS' CRUIZE.

It may perhaps be permitted for those who are sincerely sorry that Mr. Childers's illness should necessitate his taking a cruize to the Mediterranean also to regret that no other arrangement could be made for the purpose than the employment of an Admiralty vessel. At a time when the most advanced Liberals, and consequently the strongest supporters of the present Government, are, in accordance with the lesson they have been taught, "keeping a vigilant eye on expenditure," it does not look well to read that "orders were received at Portsmouth for the Admiralty paddle yacht Enchantress to proceed at once from that port to Devonport to receive on board Mr. Childers from the paddle yacht Black Eagle, the latter vessel having been found unfit for the contemplated two voyage. The Enchantress was in the hands of the dockyard authorities, and was about to receive new boilers; but on the receipt of the telegram containing her orders for Plymouth, a number of hands were set to work coaling her, and by sunset she was under steam and clear off Portsmouth harbour on her way to Plymouth." All this must cost much public money, and this money being voted for one purpose ought not to be appropriated to another. If it is considered advisable to defray the cost of Mr. Childers's expedition, Parliament should be asked to make a special grant for the purpose; but it is a mistake to suppose that official position gives any claim whatever to public property. The Secretary of State for War cannot employ soldiers to act as his private servants, or take a Martini-Henry rifle from the store to be used for deer-stalking purposes; and on the same principle it is desirable that the services of the sailors in her Majesty's fleet, and the vessels in which they live, should not be employed for the personal convenience of the head of the Admiralty department.

DRAWING-ROOM ALCOHOLISM.

The topic of "alcoholism" in drawing-rooms to which the *Saturday Review* and the *Lancet* have been calling attention is an alarming as well as a disagreeable subject. One point in the matter we do not remember to have seen indicated by our contemporaries, and that is the increased and increasing dimensions of modern wine glasses. That this fact has something to do with the evil complained of would seem to be obvious enough. The gradual taste for champagne at luncheon is another fertile source of mischief. Turning from the drawing-room, however, for a moment, is not the increase of alcoholism in the garrets and human warrens of our towns a more weighty theme of interest than pictures of the few boudoir tipplers whose weaknesses have given an essayist a text for a neat discourse? We have only to glance at our police reports to learn that the wives of the habitual drunkards are rapidly keeping pace with their husbands; we have only to look round a few of our streets on Saturday nights to convince ourselves that, from whatever cause, unwonted intoxication is assuming fearful proportions in London, not among the creatures about whose condition every well-minded female is altogether indifferent (save, perhaps, in securing for them the benefits of unlimited contagion), but among the classes who exhibit respectable marriage lines over their chimney-pieces. These vulgar drunkardesses are only fit themes for such papers as the *Alliance News*; and yet socially their degeneration may be productive of more harm than the demoralizing influence of half-a-dozen eau-de-cologne swillers in Mayfair or Belgravia. As it is, we find they are fruitful victims to the small-pox, and the consequent distributors of the disease. A large number of those who died of the epidemic in the New Hampstead Hospital were described by Dr. Grieve as "having previously vitiated the system by gin-drinking to excess." This kind of intemperance is perhaps worth more serious attention than alcoholism in the drawing-room, which we believe is quite exceptional in occurrence and within the scope and means of fashionable physicians to restrain and correct.

THE UNDERGROUND RAILWAY.

There can be no doubt that the underground railways are very convenient to those who have occasion to travel by them, but pass-engers, as they are wicked through the tunnel, and vacantly gaze through the window-panes of the carriages at the apparently endless miles of brickwork through which they are passing, give no thought to the sufferings of those dwelling above their heads; yet it is to be feared that no train ever runs over the rails without jarring the nerves and wounding the susceptibilities of somebody or other. Some little light is thrown on this subject by the groans uttered at a meeting held a few days ago at the Blind School, Upper Avenue-road, St. John's Wood, to take steps for opposing the Metropolitan and St. John's Wood Railway (Extension) Bill, so far as it refers to the proposal to run heavy goods trains in conjunction with the Midland Railway along the line. Dr. Musgrave, who occupied the chair, stated that "his house was so jolted by the present passenger traffic that there was not a single article of furniture which was not rattled about. It was quite certain that if the Midland Railway had the power conferred upon them to run goods trains over this line of railway there would be no peace day or night. He could only foresee that most of the houses, if that traffic were carried over the line, must fall down." Dr. Musgrave's troubles, however, are not comparable for intensity with those of a resident in the Finchley Newroad," who said that "the mere shifting of the empty trains from one line to another near his house had caused it, to a certain extent, to give way—the back of his house evidently so. Between his breakfast room and the pantry a hand could be put right through and seen in the opposite room. Other parts of the house were constantly dropping from the vibrations, and it was in such a bad condition that if a dog ran across his dining room the spoons and forks chattered on the plates or dishes on which they might be lying." He further added that he had been informed by a surveyor that his house was in a very dangerous condition, and if he (the speaker) had anything of any heavity, he might have "the back front" of the house come down.

THE RECEPTION OF THE FENIAN "EXILES."

The account given by the *New York Herald* of the arrival of the Cuba with the released Fenian prisoners, or the "exiled Fenians," as the *Herald* calls them, shows that America is not far behind England in her desire to do honour to these distinguished men. Collector Murphy's revenue cutter Bronx hovered here and there, we are told, with Major Haggerty and General F. Millan on board, who were trying to capture the Fenians in order to secure the Irish vote. On the Bronx was 35,000 dols. in paper money ready for the patriots as soon as they were ready to accept it. Then there was the steamer Andrew Fletcher, with a number of Irish patriots on board, and also the Antelope, with "the Tammany Hall party," all looking out for the steamer with the precious freight of heroes on board. When at last she was discerned the Tammany band on board the Antelope burst out with the stirring air of "The Star-Spangled Banner," and every man on board began to screech and cheer as if they were mad. Then came the "Wearing of the Green," and more fearful cheering, until it was believed that the roof of the steamer would break to pieces with the reverberations. Then cheers again; then rockets and blue lights; then everybody jumped on the deck of the Cuba, and the scene which followed is, says the *Herald*, "impossible to describe." There was shaking of hands and embracing, and "stout, rugged-looking fellows crying on each other's shoulders like children." Then John Mitchell delivered an address; then more cheering, and sobbing; and then O'Donovan Rossa asked for time to consider the nature of the different invitations received by the Fenians. Having been absent for three-quarters of an hour with his companions, he returned on deck, and delivered the following reply:—

"Gentlemen,—We thank you for all your invitations, and we will try to accept all, but we are only a few. Our fellow-prisoners are on the way hither, and we will take no public step until they arrive. You look upon us as representing the cause of Ireland, for the interests of which cause we desire that all Irishmen should be united. It is painful to us to-night to see so much disunion among ourselves. For what your reception concerns us as individuals we care little compared to what we feel about it in connection with the interests of Irish independence, and as you have not united harmoniously to receive us, we will not decide upon anything till the arrival of our brothers. We will remain on board the ship to-night and go to the hotel to-morrow. —We remain, &c. (Signed) O'DONOVAN ROSSA, and the others."

This answer was addressed to "the gentlemen of the several delegations for receiving the Irish Exiles," and choked off their admirers for the moment, but the next day they were escorted to Sweeny's Hotel by "a company of the Legion of St. Patrick," where the United Irishmen gave them 1,000 dols. more, and if they leave New York without being torn to pieces by their friends they are to have a magnificent reception in Philadelphia. In the meantime John M. Moriarty, president of the Irish Republican Association of Pennsylvania, has sent them a congratulatory despatch, in which he warns them to beware of the New York politicians, who, he says, "woo them but to use them for base and unscrupulous purposes." He advises them to keep aloof "from all political factions, except those who favour a war with England and the social and political elevation of the Irish race on both hemispheres."

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—A reference to the unprecedented number of opinions from eminent members of the Faculty who have recorded their emphatic approbation of this Oil, affords the explanation of its great celebrity. The following high testimony is borne by Dr. Lankester, F.R.S., Coroner for Central Middlesex:—"I deem the Cod Liver Oil sold under Dr. de Jongh's guarantee to be preferable to any other kind as regards genuineness and medicinal efficacy." Sold only in capsuled imperial Half-pints Pints, and Quarts, by all Chemists, Druggists and Storekeepers. Sole Consignees, ANSAR, HARFORD, and Co., 77, Strand, London.

THE NAVY.

(*London Gazette*, Feb. 10.)

Admiralty, 6th February, 1871.

In accordance with the provisions of Her Majesty's Order in Council of the 22nd February, 1870—

Commander the Honourable Frederick William Charteris has been placed on the Retired List of his rank from the 2nd instant.

Commander Archibald Douglas W. Fletcher has been placed on the Retired List, and has been allowed to assume the rank of Retired Captain, from the 1st instant.

Admiralty, 7th February, 1871.

John Rorie, Esq., has this day been promoted to the rank of Staff Surgeon in Her Majesty's Fleet, with seniority of 5th February, 1871.

Admiralty, 8th February, 1871.

In accordance with the provisions of the Order in Council of 1st November, 1830—

Reserved Lieutenant James Rorie has been allowed to assume the rank of Retired Commander.

EASTERN DIFFICULTIES.

(*Globe*, Feb. 10.)

THE statement that a Turkish army of observation is being formed at Shumla, on account of the unsettled state of affairs in Roumania, is denied in a telegram from Constantinople to-day.

It is understood that the Conference has already settled one important question—the navigation of the Danube. This has been subject hitherto, since the Treaty of Paris, to a Riverain Commission appointed for fifteen years; and whose powers, therefore, are just on the point of expiring. The management will now be placed in the hands of a permanent European Commission. The protocol of the Conference will be left open for a representative of France to sign.

Vienna papers state that Count Beust is making efforts to bring the signatory Powers of the Paris Treaty to an understanding respecting Roumania, as the question is assuming a menacing aspect.

In return for the Porte consenting to abolish the stipulation for the neutralisation of the Black Sea, the Berlin correspondent of the *Times* says the signatory Powers of the Paris Treaty have restored to her the right of giving or refusing admission to foreign men-of-war into the Bosphorus and the Dardanelles. By this arrangement, it is assumed, the task of the London Conference is accomplished.

According to the Berlin correspondent of the *Telegraph*, an agreement between the Great Powers with regard to the measures to be taken in the event of the abdication of Prince Charles of Roumania is expected. Existing treaties permit the occupation of the country by Turkey in such an event.

AN ECCENTRIC WELSH PARSON.

THE rector of Merthyr preached on the capitulation of Paris on Sunday night, Jan. 28, at St. David's, Merthyr. He took for his text Isaiah li. 4, saying: "The beginning of the end has come at last;" and in the discourse of his sermon said (according to a report in the *Western Mail*)—On hearing two young men communicate that we had a new arm of precision, a more efficient one than we had before, I could not help feeling as though we had a new bulwark added to the nation—a new moral as well as a new physical bulwark—a new and a better means to stave the enemy off our shores—something that would enable us to say to these Germans, who have been all along boasting that as soon as they have settled matters with France they would come over and have it out with us—to say even to them, "Come on, then, if you dare. We would much rather you did not come on, and it would be better for yourselves if you did not. We would prefer to live in peace with you as brothers. But if it be God's will that you should come over, it is only right we should submit, and say we are ready for you. You have conquered France, you say. Well, let that pass, and go home. You had better not try to conquer us. You will not find us so easy to conquer. We are a nation of free people, ruled over by a free monarch, governed by a free constitution. We have not been tyrannised over for 20 years by a corrupt Imperial dynasty. That is the reason you conquered France. Imperialism has been a dry rot to her. We are true British hearts of oak. Such parasites and insects and worms have no effect upon our timbers. Go, therefore—go home in peace. Go, get your fill of saveloys and German sausages. You will want something to recruit your inner man after this Gallic victory. Go to; go to your pork and your black puddings. Away, you big bullies; you have had human blood enough now for the last anointed century!" That is the sort of feeling, brethren, I had when I heard these volunteers talk. And I hope and believe it is not an unchristian feeling; for are we not commanded in the Bible to love our country, our wives, our women, our old men, and our young children? And surely it is not unchristian to say that it is right to try every effort and seize upon every instrument we can lay hold of to keep off this Imperial ware-wolf, whose taste for blood might lead him to gloat over and revel in the blood of those precious ones. That is the lesson this capitulation of Paris teaches us. At the same time I feel bound to recount what I said here at the beginning of this terrible war. I was led to think then that it was wrong to say "that the only way to be at peace is to be ready for war." I think so no longer. It is hard to be obliged to think so. But the bloody history of the last six months forces me to believe that the maxim is a sound one. The only time when I thought otherwise I did not believe the world was half so wicked as it has proved to be. When you have a wicked minister of state, a sort of incarnation of Mephistopheles, ruling a puppet king—I beg his Majesty's pardon, a puppet Emperor—a weak, foolish, vain, ambitious, reckless man, impossible to say where war will break out next. It is the duty, therefore, of Christian nations, to be ready for it. Need I say why; after all the horrible butcheries of the last six months? That the day will come when the prophecy in the text will be fulfilled, I have no manner of doubt whatever; but not yet. The world is not yet Christianised. When the holy precepts of the New Testament are all acted up to by men, then will war cease; but not before then. Indeed, I almost fear war will never cease until that other prophecy, kindred to this, is also fulfilled, when, it is said, "There shall be no more death, neither sorrow, nor crying, neither shall there be any more pain." But the world is not free from that yet. It is our duty, therefore, as nations and as individuals, to adapt ourselves to the circumstances that surround us. As it is with neighbours and individuals, precisely so it is with nations and empires. The whole world is influenced by the rule of profit and loss. Cupidity is the mainspring, the lever by which it is moved, and human passions are the fulcrum on which it rests; and your Bismarcks and your Von Moltkes are the sons of Mephistopheles who work it. And until these be one and all leavened with Christianity we shall never have inward or outward peace, at home and abroad, among individuals or among nations. Take our own case, and measure it by this principle. England is a very rich nation—the richest and the greatest, may be, the world has ever yet seen. Germany is a very poor nation. A dollar goes a great way there. She has princes, it is true, in abundance. If you have ever travelled in the country you may see them on any road—as plentiful as blackberries on a summer's day. But they are poor; and they have now a real *casus belli* against us. Our beloved sovereign has decreed that henceforth they are no longer to marry our daughters—the daughters of England. This is a terrible blow to them, for England has been their feeding ground, especially in the matter of royal marriages, their own special preserve, for nearly two centuries. This is a measure that has carried distress home to every German cupboard. They are, too, a very avaricious nation. This has been seen abundantly throughout the whole war. Even their officers betray a singular mental aberration with regard to the rights of property. They are the best Latin scholars in the world, yet under circumstances they have no idea of the meaning of *meum* and *tuum*. Silver spoons and silver forks, and French clocks, and women's things, they have learned to look upon as special gifts of Providence, intended solely for them, and they have been carted away to Germany by the ton. Nor is this much to be wondered at; silver—pure silver—is a very scarce metal throughout the whole country; they have only a base alloy there, which they call "German silver," so that when they meet with the real article they cannot possibly keep their hands off it. Officers as well as men are afflicted with a kind of national kleptomania. One of their great philosophers promulgated to the world two years ago that Christianity had failed in its mission; and so this is an instance of it: they have wiped the eighth commandment clean out of their statute book. Now, if you put all this together, you cannot deny that this country holds out a wonderful temptation for them to come over. Where can they whet their cupidity more than in England? Where shall they ever have a field for German looting like London? And London is not defended. There will be no need to sit down before her for five months. It is very well to say that our Channel—that "streak of silver sea"—is enough to protect us from invasion. But the question is, will it? Besides, has England nothing else to protect but her own sea-girt isle? Has she no colonies? no Indian Empire? no name among the nations to hold up? no place in Europe? Has the German boast become really true, "that her place in Europe is obliterated?" It may be so. But of this I know one thing, that the only way to give her a place in Europe is to make her power felt; to believe, as his Majesty "the Emperor of all the Germans" does believe, that Providence is on the side of the big battalions; to be steadfast in this belief, so long as the world is a wicked world; to be sure that when wild beasts are prowling about you look to your bolts and your bars. Nay, further, that if they continue to prowl and threaten, to shoot them down. That is the lesson I learn from the capitulation of Paris. That is the doctrine I believe in, and therefore I preach it. I believe it to be good, sound Christian doctrine so long as this world is steeped in wickedness as men will not live at peace with each other. I believe there is no command in the Bible more imperative, no duty more sacred, than to be ready to defend life and limb, and home and country, when duty calls. And when did duty ever call more emphatically than it does now, in all the history of this nation? It is not only over the that tremendous moment when Nelson hoisted "the meteor flag of England," on the eve of Trafalgar, when every sailor who saw it—and what sailor in that great fleet was there who did not?—girded his loins, and seized his cutlass, and rushed into the fight, crying, "England for old England, and the Union Jack, and the Cross of St. George." That is the lesson we learn from the capitulation of Paris. Let us not forget it.

CURIOUS MISHAP TO A STEAMER.—The steamship England has been compelled to return to Queenstown owing to a singular accident. She had on board a number of cakes of bleaching powder, which, owing to the roughness of the weather, became broken. As the powder became saturated, gas was generated, which seriously impeded the working of the ship. Effects were made by the crew and passengers to throw the powder overboard, but it was impossible to keep the men at the work for more than a few minutes at a time, and several became insensible. Captain Webster was compelled to relinquish the effort to continue his voyage.

THE SENIOR WRANGLER AND THE ABOLITION OF TESTS.

A CORRESPONDENT writes to the *Daily News* as follows from Cambridge:—A general rumour prevails that Mr. Hopkinson, the senior wrangler and first Smith's prizeman, will be unable to be presented to a fellowship of his College, in consequence of his being a Nonconformist, his religious convictions preventing his signing the Thirty-nine Articles, and possessing a stalwart conscience he cannot consider the signing these Articles a mere matter of form. It is true that as the law stands at the present moment, Mr. Hopkinson, though senior wrangler and Smith's prizeman of the University, and doctor of science of the London University, cannot be elected to a fellowship of Trinity College at present. There is no doubt, however, that this will be possible before the end of the present academical year, as, if the Legislature does not repeal the tests this year, there is little doubt that Mr. Hopkinson's college will do so. In fact, the matter has already been done, and only waits the confirmation of the Queen in Council. It is possible now for a college to alter its laws by a majority of its fellows, with the sanction of the Queen in Council. At the end of last term, at a meeting of the fellows of Trinity College—probably with a view to the present contingency—it was resolved by a large majority that subscription to religious articles should no longer be required as a condition of proceeding to a fellowship of Trinity College. It is understood that this alteration has not yet been submitted to her Majesty for approval, but if the general legislation of the country does not effect this object for the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, there is no doubt that this law will be altered as proposed, as was done last year in the case of the Bursarships, when subscription was abolished, so that Mr. W. A. Wright, M.A., who is also a Nonconformist, could be appointed junior Bursar. There is a very strong feeling that the brilliant attainments of Dr. Hopkinson may not be lost to this College and University.

PROCLAMATION OF GARIBALDI.

THE General commanding the Army of the Vosges to the inhabitants of the Côte d'Or:—"Summoned by the Government of the Republic for the defence of your fine country, I ask your co-operation. Do you not believe that what we do, being ten, we should do much better were we a hundred? Do you not believe that, driving the enemy out in twenty days, you will suffer less than in driving him out in twenty months? It is useless to think of it if you repose confidence in the works of the priest, who has no country, and who on the day pays court to William, the new Chief of the Holy Empire, of the old rubric, throne, and altar, that is to say, chief of the impostors and brigands. Useless also to listen to the rich and powerful, of whom the greater part, enervated by 20 years of luxury, and accustomed to live in extravagance and debauchery, fear to see their chateaux ruined and their cellars emptied by the insatiable soldiers of the north. France will not bend the knee before the foreigner, above all, when the foreigner ravages, desolates, and pollutes the soil of the country, when the soldiers of despotism destroy your harvests, and your cattle, slay your children, soil your domestic hearths, and violate your wives and daughters. It is useless to think of it, and to give way to hopes of peace, which could only be slavery disguised. Peace, as Bismarck wishes it—that is to say, with France on her knees, France transformed into a province of the holy Empire of Germany, which shall not be done, and he who would counsel it would hand his name down to the execration of posterity. He who would counsel this infamous peace would be torn to pieces as the corpses with which it has pleased William to cover the soil of France are devoured by the dogs and vultures. The Côte d'Or, justly called the Côte of Iron, must set an example to the sister populations, and prove to them that the invaders only devastate the countries whose population knows how to resist and drive them out. You have honoured me with your confidence, and I count upon you as upon the steel of the weapons of our brave troops.—G. GARIBALDI."

FANNY FERN has reached the ripe age of three score, and is still hale and hearty, with more health, strength, and buoyancy than half our girls possess now-a-days at twenty.—*N. Y. Home Journal*.

NOTICES.

MAHARAJ SARAWUK JAENEE HINDOOSTAN BANKING AND TRADING COMPANY (Limited).

Registered under Act XIX. of 1857, and Act X. of 1866 of the Legislative Council of India.

Capital Rs. 250,00,000, in 2,50,000 Shares of Rs. 100 Each.

Head Office formerly Calcutta, at present Delhi.

Hours of Business from 10 A.M., to 3 P.M. and on Saturday 10 A.M. to 1 P.M. The Bank will not receive or pay cash after 3 P.M.;

BRANCHES:

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BUSINESS.

The object for which this Company is established is the transacting of a general Banking Commission and Agency business, as well as a general Mercantile and Trading business.

COMMISSION.

The Bank will take charge of Government Securities, Stocks, Shares, &c., without charge and realizing interest and dividends thereon as due in the following terms: if to be remitted by the Bank's own drafts on Calcutta and Agencies, commission will be charged, but if otherwise, the rate of commission will be ¼ per cent.

On the sale or purchase of Government Securities, Stocks, Shares, &c., and on delivering of Securities from safe custody, a commission of ¼ per cent. will be charged.

The Company's Banking Department undertakes the purchase and sale of all classes of merchandise for which the commission will be charged on the net amount paid for them as well as, realized, at the following rates:—

On gold, silver and sovereigns ¼ per cent

On Jewellery, Piece Goods of all descriptions, Twist, Cotton, and all other classes of merchandise, 2 per cent.

The Company will charge a commission of 3 pie per cent. for the James fund in the Banking business, and a commission of 6 pie per cent. in its Trading department.

All orders for purchases should be accompanied by a remittance or a reference for payment made.

The Company has already commenced trading business, and due notice will be given to the public at the time of commencing Banking operation.

The Company has since its formation declared and paid to those Shareholders who have paid their Calls in full a dividend of Rs. 12 per cent. per annum.

All those Shareholders who have had their shares forfeited, or who have failed, or who have died without paying their Calls in full, the Company will sell those shares for the benefit of the Bank, and those requiring any shares in this Bank must apply to the undersigned.

The closing rates of this Company's shares were Rs. 126-10-10.

All remittances should be made payable to the Maharaj Sarawuk James Hindoostan Banking Trading Company, Limited.

For further particulars apply to

LALLA DOYARAM DOSS SARAWAK CHOWDRY,
1st General Managing Director and Secretary to the above Bank.

Bombay, No. 7, Calbadavie Road 17th October 1870.

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UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

Established in London and Calcutta 1834.

Confirmed by Special Act of Parliament, 6, William IV., Cap. 64

Subscribed Capital ..... £ 500,000.
Paid-up Capital ..... £ 50,000.
Invested Capital and accumulated assets...Rs. 84,37,750.

Of which Twenty-five Lakhs are invested in Indian Government Securities.

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E. Morriss, Esq. | W. F. Hunter, Esq.
E. Tyrrell Leith, Esq. | and C. Peile, Esq.

AGENTS.—Messrs. Forbes & Co.

MEDICAL REFEREE.—Dr. F. S. Stedman.

SOLICITORS—Messrs. Rimington, Hore, and Langley.

After the operation of upwards of 30 years, the Directors feel entitled, with perfect confidence, to invite the attention of the Public to the marked success which has attended this Society, and the strong claims it possesses to the confidence and support of all classes desirous of effecting Assurance on Lives.

Combining the advantages of a mutual and proprietary Company, and without attempting a rash competition with other offices, it has pursued a steady progressive course, affording all the benefits which, consistently with the Security to Assurers and Assured, can possibly be given.

The Tables of Rates for India have been accurately calculated from the Records of the late East India Company, and are as moderate as is consistent with perfect security.

The total number of Policies issued from the commencement of the Society to the end of the year 1869, was 2,542 assuring... ... ... £8,650,615- 8-11

And the amount of claims paid during the same period was £1,693,344-18- 6

The Assets of the Society in England and India on the 1st December 1868 were... ... ... £843,755-15- 4

A reduction of 50 per cent. on the Premia of Policies entitled to participate in the profits was declared on the 12th May 1868.

So that the Annual Premium of an Individual insuring on the Profit Scale at the age of 30, in the sum of Rs. 10,000 would be, at the Civil rate ... Rs. 480 0 0

And after 6 years he would be entitled to a reduction of 50 per cent. for Profit ... ... ,, 240 0 0

Net Annual Premium...Rs. 240 0 0

Or at the reduced English rate...Rs. 246 0 0
Less 50 per cent. as above... ,, 123 0 0

Net Annual Premium...Rs. 123 0 0

No Society, Mutual or Proprietary, with rates of premium so low as those of the Universal, and retaining so ample a Reserve for its Liabilities, has been able to afford larger advantages than these to its Assured.

The Rates for short terms are as low as those of any other Assurance Companies. Medical referees are remunerated by the Society by a honorarium of Rs. 16.

SPECIAL ADVANTAGES TO THE ASSURED AFFORDED BY THE SOCIETY.

1st.—Perfect Security combined with the utmost Liberality and Economy in Rates of Premium.

2nd.—No Liability of Partnership.

3rd.—Lives below the Ordinary Standard of Health, or afflicted with Gout, Rupture, or other Ailment not immediately dangerous, may be assured at a moderate increase of the usual rate in proportion to the extra risk.

4th.—Assurances may be effected on Participation Scales, entitling to Profits; and on non-Participating Scales, i. e., without Profits, at reduced Rates, for short periods or for the whole Term of Life.

5th.—Stamp Duty on all Policies paid by the Society, without charge to the Assured.

6th.—All Medical Fees, including thos of the Medical Referee named by the Society, and of the Society's own Medical Examiner, are paid by the Society, except in cases of Assurances for a short term under Rs. 5,000 when the Medical Fees shall be paid by the Assured.

7th.—All claims paid within three months after satisfactory proof of Death, or earlier, under discount.

8th.—One Calendar Month, as days of Grace, allowed for payment of Premiums, and Claims Paid should Death occur within that period upon tender of the Premiums within the days of Grace, or deduction of such Premium, with Interest, from the sum Assured, claimed upon Death.

9th.—Policies allowed to lapse, may be revived within three months of the Premium becoming due, on proof of good health, and payment of a small fine, and within six months, at the discretion of the Board.

10th.—Policies, upon which the Age has been admitted, indisputable, except on the ground of Fraud.

11th.—Policies on Lives in India for the whole Term of Life, which have been in force for the full period of three years, are purchased by the Society, or Loans granted thereon to the extent of two-thirds of their estimated value.

Written notices of Assignment of Policies received and registered by the Agents, such written notices to be served in Duplicate so that one copy may be transmitted for registration at the Chief Office in London.

FORBES & Co., Bombay Branch.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—(Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March and by Imperial Decree of 25th July 1864.)

Recognised by the International Convention of 30th April 1862, and by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India, and by Amended Act of 1867.

Subscribed and Paid-up Capital £3,200,000
Reserve Fund 800,000

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

AGENCIES.

Bourbon (Reunion), London, Alexandria, Calcutta, Hongkong, Saigon, Shanghai and Yokohama.

LONDON BANKERS.

The Union Bank of London; Messrs. C. J. Hambro and Sons.

AGENTS IN SCOTLAND.—National Bank of Scotland.

AGENTS IN IRELAND.—The Munster Bank, Limited. The Belfast Banking Company.

TERMS OF BUSINESS.

The Bank grants Drafts and Letters of Credit, and purchases and collects Bills, on the above places, and on all the principal Cities and Towns on the Continent of Europe.

Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on current deposits on the minimum monthly balances.

Investments and sales of all descriptions of British and Foreign Securities, &c., effected.

The Bank takes charge of Securities for customers, and receive Dividends on Indian and Foreign Funds, Railway and other Shares.

Every other description of Banking business transacted.

All remittances to be endorsed "Pay Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, or order."

E. J. HARDCASTLE,
Manager.

14, Rampart Row, Bombay, 25th August 1869.

AGRA BANK (Limited).—Capital—£1,000,000 (One Million Sterling). In 100,000 Shares of £10 each.

HEAD OFFICE—Nicholas Lane, Lombard Street, London, E.C.

LONDON BANKERS.
The Bank of England
Messrs. Glyn & Co.
AND
The National Bank of Scotland.

Edinburgh Branch—17 St. Andrew Square.

BRANCHES IN INDIA AND CHINA.

Calcutta	Agra.	Kurrachee.	Shanghai.
Madras.	Bombay.	Lahore.	Hongkong.

The Bombay Manager grants Bills of Exchange at the following rates on London at 6 months sight at 1/11 per Rupee.

4	do.	1/10 3/4	,,
3	do.	1/10 5/8	,,
2	do.	1/10 9/16	,,
1	do.	1/10 1/2	,,
On demand		1/10 3/8	,,
On Scotland		1/10 3/8	,,

Circular Notes payable throughout Europe ..... 1/10 1/4 ,,

No drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50, and sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

INTEREST CHARGED.

On Loans on Government Paper and Railway Shares.
3 Months..... 5 per cent. per annum.
,, 1 to 2 ,, ... 4 per cent. per annum.
,, on other approved securities
3 Months..... 6 per cent. per annum.

INTERESTS.

On Deposits repayable on demand will be credited half-yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 upon all accounts the balances of which have not during the six months fallen below Rs. 1,000. When such has been the case, no interest will be allowed.

On Fixed Deposits subject to 3 months' Notice of withdrawal 2 per cent. per annl

Do.	6	do.	4
Do.	12	do.	5

The Bank takes charge of Government Paper and other Securities for constituents without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation should be made payable to the Agra Bank (Limited), or order.

Hours of business, 10 to 3; Saturday, 10 to 1.

EDWARD MORRISS, Manager.

Bombay, 4th March, 1871.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, a full-sized THURSTON'S SLATE BILLIARD-TABLE, with 3 sets of BILLIARD BALLS, CUES, &c., complete, and in excellent order. Price Rs. 900. Apply to C., care of the "Bombay Gazette."

FOR SALE, one portable STEAM ENGINE, 12-Horse Power, with two Cylinders, 8½ inch diameter, and enlarged Fire-box, complete, by Messrs. Ruston, Proctor and Co.

One do do 10-Horse power, &c.
One improved SAW BENCH for 36 inch saw, complete.
For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

GREAVES, COTTON, & Co.

No. 6, Hummum Street, Bombay.

NOTICES.

PREPARED BOARDS for flooring, ceiling, partition, &c., tongued and grooved:—¼ by 6 in., Rs. 3-8; ½ by 6 in., Rs. 4-4; ½ by 6 in., Rs. 5-4; and 1¼ by 6¼ in., Rs. 6-8 per 10) lineal feet,—deliverable on Carnac Bunder.

PAPER:—PRINTING.—Double Demy 34 to 40 lb., Royal 20 to 26 lb., Super-royal 26 to 32 lb., Double Royal, 36 to 50 lb., Double Foolscap 25 lb.

HAND MADE.—Foolscap, Post, Demy, Medium, Royal, Super-royal, Imperial, and Bank Medium.

MACHINE MADE.—Foolscap 11 to 18 lb., Large Post 13 to 15 lb., Medium 18 lb.; Azure laid Foolscap, Demy, Royal and Super-royal, "extra strong" for Deeds, &c.

Superior Pink Demy Blotting 17 to 21 lb.
Cream shade rolled Cartridge 40 and 50 lb.
Straw Boards 8½ by 11 in. 1 oz., and Glazed Backing 28 by 45 in. 300 lb.—for Spinning Mills.
Apply to our Godown-keeper.

PEEL, CASSELS, & Co.

Forbes Street, February, 1871.

INSURANCES.

ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE CORPORATION.—Policies covering the risk of Fire on Merchandise and buildings in Bombay are issued by

REMINGTON & Co.,
Agents, Royal Exchange Assurance Corporation.

Bombay, 16th August 1865.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.—ESTABLISHED 1710.

POLICIES opened on WAREHOUSES and SHOPS, MERCHANDISE, DWELLINGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, and other insurable property, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at current rates, by PEEL, CASSELS, & Co., Agents.

ALLGEMEINE VERSICHERUNGS GESELLSCHAFT FUER SEE-, FLUSS-, UND LAND-TRANSPORT IN DRESDEN.

The undersigned have been APPOINTED AGENTS for the above Marine Insurance Company, and are prepared to accept Risks and to issue Policies. A. C. GUMPERT & Co.

Bombay, March, 1870.

GUARDIAN, FIRE, and LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Established 1821.—Capital £2,000,000.

POLICIES of INSURANCE against FIRE granted on all approved Buildings and contents thereof in Bombay and the Mofussil at moderate terms by

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co. Agents.

Bombay, 1st September 1870.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Established 1809.

Incorporated by Royal Charter and Special Acts of Parliament.

CHIEF OFFICES:
64, Princes Street, Edinburgh,;
61, Threadneedle Street, London, E.C.

CHAIRMAN OF THE GENERAL COURT;
Right Hon. Lord Lawrence, of the Punjab, G.C.B. & K.C.S.I.

DIRECTORS IN EDINBURGH:
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David Davidson, Esq., Treasurer, Bank of Scotland:
J. F. Walker Drummond, Esq.
Charles Gairdner, Esq., Manager of the Union Bank of Scotland.
John Craigie Halkett, Esq., jr, of Cramond.
Alexander Howe, Esq., W.S.
Evan Alan Junor, Esq., W.S.
G. Auldjo Jamieson, Esq., C.A.
R. B. Maconochie, Esq., of Gattonside.
Sir Alexander C. Ramsay Gibson Maitland, Bart, M.P.
Frederick Pitman, Esq., W.S.
James Campbell Tait, Esq., W.S.
David Baird Wauchope, Esq., Merchant, Leith.

DIRECTORS IN LONDON:
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Charles Morrison, Esq.—Deputy-Chairman.
Richard Baring, Esq., Merchant.
Richard Brandt, Esq., Merchant.
Philip Charles Cavan, Esq.
Edward Cohen, Esq., Merchant.
John Fleming, Esq., Merchant.
Pascoe du Pre Grenfell, Esq., Merchant.
Adolphus Klockmann, Esq.
Right Hon. Lord Lawrence.
Junius Spencer Morgan, Esq., Merchant.
George Garden Nicol, Esq., Banker.
Baron John H. W. Teschroder.
George Young, Esq., Merchant.

Solicitor:
Sir W. R. Drake, 46, Parliament St.

Auditor:
George Murray, C.A.

GENERAL MANAGER:
David Smith, W.S.

The Directors beg to intimate that, with the view of carrying on the Life Business of the Company in India, they have established a Branch Office in Calcutta.

The principles upon which the Company conducts the Life Business combine the system of Mutual Assurance with the safety of a large Protecting Capital.

The President, Vice-Presidents, and Directors are all Shareholders of the Company.

The Security afforded by the Company to meet the obligations under its Life Policies consists